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BOLSHEVIKI READY TO SUPPORT TURKS IN FIGHTING GREEKS

Georgian President Says Russians Are Aiding Kemalists With Object of Invading Middle East in Case of Greek Defeat

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—The eyes of Europe are at present fixed on Asia Minor, and the interest of the powers lies in the renewal of the conflict between the Greeks and the Turks for supremacy in Anatolia, but Mr. J. J. Jordan, President of the Republic of Georgia, in expressing his opinion to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, stated that neither a Greek withdrawal from Smyrna nor a Greek occupation of Angora will lead to a settlement of the trouble in the Middle East.

"There will be no eastern settlement," Mr. Jordan said, "till Russia and Turkey have not only dissolved their unnatural alliance, but withdrawn, each within its borders. At present Turkey is a willing cat's-paw of Moscow to the extent that she is relying upon Russian support to carry out her military and political program in Asia Minor and Europe. It exactly suits the Russian policy to support Muhammadan Turkey for the time being, in order to obtain in return the religious support of the Turkish Muhammadans throughout Asia and India."

Bolshevik Invasion
The invasion of Georgia on February 11 of this year, by no less than four Bolshevik armies and one Turkish army, was in furtherance of these designs, Mr. Jordan continued. The treaty signed between Georgia and Russia on May 7, 1920 which pledged Russia to support the Georgian Republic and to recognize its independence.

At the same time Moscow agreed to refrain from interference in Georgian internal affairs. But Georgia stood in Russia's way and prevented her from giving to Turkey the military support promised in the treaty between Angora and Moscow. Immediately following the Russian repudiation of the terms offered at the London Conference, Moscow was invaded from all sides, and the moderate government at Angora was overthrown by extremists whose policy it has been to stop short of nothing less than the renewed occupations of Constantinople and Thessalonica.

Mr. Jordan considers that the present plight of Georgia might easily have been averted if Great Britain had adhered to the verbal promise given to the Georgian Foreign Minister when in London, that in any agreement between Russia and Great Britain Georgian independence would be safeguarded. On the contrary, Mr. Jordan said, the Anglo-Russian trade agreement distinctly stipulated that Great Britain had no interest in Georgia. At the same time, so eager as Russia to get the trade agreement signed, he declared, that she would willingly have signed even though the independence of Georgia were made a condition.

Russian Troops Massed
"As the situation now stands," the President continued, "there are 100,000 Russian troops on the Georgian and Turkish frontiers ready to support the Kemalists against Greece. Heavy guns and ammunition have been sent to Trebizond with the view of protecting the Turkish flank, and with them have gone 10,000 Russian troops. These facts may or may not be known to King Constantine of Greece, but they are well known to our authorities, and although I admire the optimism and courage manifested by the Greeks, I am at the same time convinced that their cause is anything but hopeful."

If and when the Kemalists troops succeed in their campaign against the Greeks, Mr. Jordan is convinced that Russia will, with the assistance of Turkey, reach out toward the East and proceed to stir up strife amongst the Muhammadan populations of Afghanistan, Mesopotamia, and Persia. All this could be avoided if the European powers would bring economic pressure to bear on Moscow to compel the withdrawal of Russian troops north of the Caucasian Mountains.

In addition, the moral and political support of the Allies should be given to the states of Azerbaijan, Armenia, northern Caucasus, and Georgia, which have recently formed an alliance with the object of eventually obtaining their independence. These four states, he said, formed a natural buffer between Russia and Turkey, and at the same time a rampart against Bolshevik aggression in Arabia and Persia.

Labor's Influence Sought
"In fact, the Caucasian states are the key to the present situation in the East," declared Mr. Jordan. "This fact has of late been more fully realized by the European powers than ever before in history. After visiting France and Belgium I have come to England, before proceeding to Italy, with the object of interesting responsible Labor leaders in our cause, for I am convinced that one of the most effective ways in which pressure can be brought to bear on Russia is through organized Labor. I have met with considerable success at the recent

Labor conference at Brighton, and with the assistance of my colleagues, who will visit the United States, we hope to gain the support of the various governments in recognizing that Georgia and the other Caucasian states form the key to the political and military situation in the East today."

Greeks Repulse Attack
ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—An official Greek report issued Saturday says:

"While Greek troops were carrying out a strategic movement in the Macedonia region, the enemy attacked with considerable forces. The Greek command received reinforcements and repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. The Greek loss was 200 killed and wounded."

GREEKS DECLINE ALLIED MEDIATION

Reply to Allies Interpreted as a Refusal to Admit Any Concessions—National Claims Are Maintained in Their Entirety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Monday)—The reply of Greece to the offer of mediation by the Allies is generally interpreted as a polite refusal to admit any concessions. The national claims are maintained in their entirety. This attitude appears to have surprised certain circles. It is here proclaimed that the Franco-British plan recently drawn up in Paris by Lord Curzon and Aristide Briand is utterly destroyed, and there is undisguised condemnation for King Constantine.

The British Government, it is declared, cannot now logically afford military aid to a government, which has refused a pacific arrangement, and full responsibility for what may follow is placed by the French upon Greece.

The "Intransigent" declares that if Greece is beaten she will be compelled to abandon Smyrna and Thessalonica, and if she is victorious on the Allies even then support the territorial demands of the Greeks, ignoring the right of free disposition of the Muhammadan populations? This kind of comment, which is not tender for Greece, prevails in French journals.

ECONOMY PRACTICED IN WAR DEPARTMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With out persistence, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, is cutting down expenses of his department, in conformity with promises made by him when he took office, and in keeping with the demands of peace conditions and necessary economy. He announced yesterday that between March 4 and June 15, by moving from leased property to that owned by the government, and by cutting out unnecessary activities, he had been able to save in rentals alone \$55,531.67 a month, and that the work of reduction was still going on.

Ten thousand acres near Lakewood, New Jersey, used for war-time chemical operations, had been given up, it was announced. There had been no fixed rental on this property. In Boston, the mid-town expensive property leased by the government had been abandoned and the property and work there removed to the base owned by the government. Enormous storage rentals were being paid in Atlanta, Georgia, and San Antonio, Texas. These will soon be eliminated. All over the country savings of this kind are being effected without any loss of efficiency.

AID PROPOSED FOR COTTON PRODUCERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The President yesterday asked Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Eugene Meyer Jr., Director of the War Finance Corporation, to investigate the conditions arising from insufficient credit facilities in the south to carry over the present stocks of cotton and also the new crop until such time as they can be marketed in an orderly way.

While all agricultural interests have been embarrassed by the lack of foreign markets, by decreased prices for their products and maintained costs for what they had to buy, and by exhausted credits, it is conceded that the cotton growers have been in the worst way of all because, while all food had to be bought, the buying of clothes could be postponed. Through the establishment of a pool by bankers, arranged by the Federal Reserve Board, the cattle growers are being aided over a serious time, and it may be that some such arrangement can be made for the cotton producers.

PROMPTING IN SIMS INQUIRY IS DENIED

Secretary Denby Repudiates Intimation That Senator McCormick Influenced His Action—Sinn Fein Demand Apology

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, is repudiate the statement that he started the inquiry regarding the speech of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims before the English-Speaking Union in London, which resulted in the repudiation of the American officer, at the behest of Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois. He said yesterday that the only connection Senator McCormick had with the matter, so far as he was concerned, was that he called at his office the day the report was cabled and asked the Secretary if he had read what Rear Admiral Sims was reported to have said. The Secretary had not seen the dispatch, and at once sent for the newspapers, and after reading the report, sent the cable message to Admiral Sims asking if he had been correctly quoted.

Secretary Denby desired to make this one correction of a widely circulated report before marking the incident closed. He would not have acted at the suggestion of a United States Senator, or anyone else, except the President of the United States, he said. As a matter of fact he had acted on his own initiative, and had been abused for it, and there was nothing more to be said.

While some of the leading Republican newspapers of the country have severely criticized the Secretary of the Navy for his attitude in the Sims matter, the Sinn Fein sympathizers are still not satisfied that punishment has gone far enough. At a meeting of a local branch of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic here, it was demanded that Admiral Sims be forced to make a public apology. It was also alleged that he was not an American citizen, and Secretary Denby was therefore asked that he be removed from the navy.

Secretary Denby said yesterday that this petition had not been presented to him, but in any case he would have nothing to do with it. It is rather late in the day to be setting up a charge of that kind, a naval officer pointed out, since Admiral Sims, a youth, had been appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis from Pennsylvania, which was evidence that he was the son of an American citizen, not to speak of the work he had done for the American navy in all the years since he was graduated from the Naval Academy. One of the highest admirals in the navy, referring to the great advance that had been made in the accuracy of naval marksmanship, last week said that, more than to any other one officer, credit for this should be given to Rear Admiral W. S. Sims.

FOREIGN POLICY OF ITALY INDORSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Monday)—In a well-attended Chamber of Deputies on Sunday evening, John Giolitti, the Premier, gave a general review of the political situation. Internally, he said, the position was happily showing a distinct tendency to improve, and he had every hope that this improvement would go on unchecked. As to foreign affairs he was in agreement with Count Sforza, minister for that department, and he went on to explain the necessity of maintaining good relationships with Switzerland, whose integrity he considered indispensable to the world. The Premier justified the recent appeal to the country, remarking that the elections had demonstrated the development of a new spirit in Italy.

A motion put forward by Philip Turati, a Socialist deputy, for the rejection of the government's foreign policy, was defeated by 234 votes to 200 and the Chamber indorsed the government's internal program by an overwhelming majority.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE MEET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—The congress of the International Chamber of Commerce was opened today in Central Hall and will continue until Friday. There was a large gathering of delegates from nearly all parts of the world, including America, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy, Sweden, and Denmark, who were welcomed on behalf of the government by Viscount Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor.

NEWS SUMMARY

According to the President of the Republic of Georgia, at present in England, Turkey is the willing cat's paw of Moscow, relying upon Russian military support to carry out her military and political program in Asia Minor. He believes that the present plight of Georgia, which was invaded by Turks and Russians, might have been prevented had Great Britain adhered to her verbal promise that in any agreement with Russia Georgian independence would be safeguarded. He made the further statement that there are 10,000 Russian troops with the Kemalists to help protect the Russian-Turkish flank against the Greeks.

In a statement presented by the political adviser to the Chinese Government to Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon for consideration at the imperial conference, Mr. Simpson declares that the real rôle of the Anglo-Japanese alliance had been to impede China. Should the alliance not be renewed there would follow a collapse of the military party in Japan, a modification of the Constitution, and Japanese friendship with China.

In a review of the Italian political situation, Mr. Giolitti, the Premier, said the recent elections had demonstrated the development of a new feeling in Italy. The Chamber indorsed the government's internal program by a big majority.

The long desired joint conference between the government and the coal owners and the miners' executive opened yesterday at the Board of Trade, with the object of negotiating for a wage agreement. It is understood that the crux of the situation was the £10,000,000 grant previously offered by the government, which expired a week ago, but it was regarded as a reasonable possibility that this would again be offered.

The replies of Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig to the invitation of the British Premier to meet the government in a conference are not expected before today or tomorrow. Sir James Craig is consulting his Cabinet as to the exact form his answer shall take. While there is some harsh comment on the proposal of Mr. Lloyd George by the irreconcilables, the majority of the London morning papers warmly approve the invitation, which they regard as a logical sequel to the Premier's appeal. Opinions on the outcome hover between hope and fear.

The reply of Greece to the Allied offer of mediation is generally interpreted as a polite refusal to admit any concessions. The national claims are maintained in their entirety.

The Volstead bill, designed to nullify the Palmer ruling permitting the use of beer as medicine, was passed yesterday by the United States House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote. It now goes to the Senate, where its early passage is anticipated.

In his final message to the Legislature on his retirement as Governor of Georgia, Hugh M. Dorsey submitted recommendations for measures to remedy the conditions described in his pamphlet, "The Negro in Georgia." Among the steps proposed are establishment of a state constabulary and provision for special state grand and petit juries for handling cases of mob violence.

The special mission from Panama to the United States yesterday presented to the State Department memoranda supporting Panama's claims in her refusal to accept the White award in her boundary dispute with Costa Rica. The contention is made that Chief Justice White exceeded his powers in deciding on the line of demarcation. A double plebiscite and arbitration are among the Panama proposals.

Secretary Denby repudiates the intimation that he was prompted to act in the Sims case at the behest of Senator McCormick of Illinois. He said he had acted on his own initiative, and had been abused for it, and that there was nothing more to be said.

Vice-President Coolidge, addressing New England bankers in New York City, emphasized the need of cooperation in all industrial undertakings and in transportation. He pointed out that New England always has played and always will play an important part in every great industrial activity.

Early agreement on the peace resolutions now pending in Congress is promised. The Senate, it is now announced, will accept the Porter resolution, making only slight amendments to insure the protection of American interests.

The Railway Labor Board yesterday announced further decreases in wages of railroad labor, completing the reduction in Class 1 carriers. The cuts amount to about one-half the increases granted last year, except in the case of unskilled labor, which loses its entire increase.

A published statement attributed to President Alvaro Obregón of Mexico disclaiming any confiscatory policy affecting American property rights, while not yet officially accepted at Washington, is in line with terms recently proposed by Secretary Hughes, and may be taken as indicating a possible basis for a treaty.

WHY CHINA OPPOSES FAR EAST ALLIANCE

Real Rôle of Anglo-Japanese Agreement Said to Be to Impede China and Prevent Her Increasing in Wealth and Power

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—"The real rôle of the Anglo-Japanese alliance has been, for the last 10 years, to impede China. The fears expressed that the termination of the alliance would be followed by dangerous Japanese action are based on ignorance of Asia—the same ignorance, for instance, as was displayed in the post-war Anglo-Persian agreement. If the



alliance is ended, nothing will happen anywhere except in Japan. There the more liberal elements, in less than a year, will gain control; there will be a collapse of the military party; a modification of the Constitution; friendship with China, and a settlement of such issues as Shantung," are the words in the memorandum presented to Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon through Lord Riddell on behalf of B. Lenox Simpson, the political adviser to the Government of China, for consideration at the imperial conference.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance, Mr. Simpson informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is to be considered by the dominion premiers this afternoon, and Mr. Simpson thinks it essential that China's opposition should be fully understood. It is not generally understood that the methods of Sinn Fein have been absorbed by every country in Asia, he states.

China Resolute
According to the memorandum there is absolute determination in China to begin practicing a trade boycott first, and then other methods, if at this supreme opportunity of the imperial conference, China's rights are not respected, and the alliance as a military agreement is not terminated. Japan, by representing to China almost daily that she has the support of Great Britain, and by blocking all vital matters, is making a desperate effort toward preventing the restoration of the natural equilibrium in the Far East, which can only be based on the preservation of the balance between the two countries. Nothing will ever modify the Chinese conviction that the alliance is an instrument to hold them down.

The British people at the present moment are looked upon throughout Asia as being foolish, if not actually fools, the memorandum continues, because they have not been able to see that the winning side is the Nationalist, or people's side, in each country. In making the appeal on behalf of China, Mr. Simpson points out that he is speaking for 447,000,000 people, or at least 30,000,000 more than the population of Europe.

ENORMOUS TRADE POSSIBLE

The trade of the country, which at present is £21 per head of population, would amount to £4,000,000,000 annually if it reached the Japanese average of £10 per head. The memorandum points out that the chief cause for the present small trade is the medieval taxation, in the form of customs duties, which is controlled through the commercial treaties by foreign nations without whose unanimous consent nothing can be done.

For 80 years China has had the same five per cent tariff, producing not more than £10,000,000 in revenue. To make up for this there is the inter-provincial trade taxation, breaking China up into petty states, and impeding trade simply because no nation has had sufficient intelligence to see that a Chinese customs' union,

with free trading within China, would bring such a vast increase of business that all nations would benefit.

Japan Opposed Reforms
"Japan is opposed to all such reforms because she does not wish China to go ahead and increase in wealth and power so rapidly that the present position will be reversed," the memorandum states. "Her aim and object therefore, is to impede China's real progress until she can entrench herself on her territory so strongly as to control China's national advantages in numbers, resources, and extent of territory."

CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Importance of Protection of Children Stressed, in View of Increasingly Earlier Age at Which They Enter Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Owing to the increasingly earlier age at which boys and girls enter industrial work and get their first broad view of life, the education and protection of the child is the most important problem of the day.

This was the keynote of the forty-eighth national conference of social workers, which brought to Milwaukee nearly 3000 delegates. Maj. W. H. Parker, the secretary, described the meeting as one of the most remarkable gatherings of people of all walks of life ever held in the United States. On the registration appeared the names of representatives of practically every important agency of social work in the country, and persons whose names represent the control of billions of dollars in annual expenditures for philanthropic work.

Child labor was strongly condemned by speakers at the conference of the National Child Labor Committee. "The committee seeks to put an end to the national disgrace of child mistreatment," said Dr. Felix Adler of New York, the chairman. "It has already taken thousands of children out of the mills. It is now trying to obtain freedom and better conditions for the children on the farms."

Owen R. Lovejoy of New York, the secretary, declared that child labor does not pay anybody.

"We cannot spend our assets and have them too," he added. "Children are the greatest assets of the nation if we do not use them for current purposes. Seven per cent of America's child laborers are found in rural occupations."

Col. Homer Folks, vice-chairman and secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, said the young people were deserting the country for two reasons: monotony and lack of money.

Charles E. Gibbons of Cincinnati, Ohio, defined child labor in these words: "Any work which children do that injures their health, interferes with education or robs them of their play."

"We must ask the public not to shun the juvenile court, for it is the child's friend," said Judge Charles W. Hoffmann of Cincinnati. He viewed the court as an institution not to punish criminals, but to save children.

One of the results of the conference was the reorganization of the Bureau for Exchange of Information into the Child Welfare League of America, which has 72 agencies in the United States and a number in Canada. The aims of the league are: Better understanding of child welfare problems; improvement of standards and methods of different forms of work with children; making available for all members the results of successful effort in any part of the field; development of inter-society service.

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INDEX FOR JUNE 28, 1921

Business and Finance.....	Page 7	Recommendations on Race Problem.....	10
Primary Cotton Goods Price Falls		Illustrations.....	
Lull Prevails in Bond Market		Exeter Guildhall.....	2
Canada's Business Condition Review		In the Cave Country, Oregon.....	10
Exchange Rates and Reparations		"Cobwebs," an Etching by John Tay	
Australian Banks and Wool Trade		for Arms.....	13
German Shipping Lines Prospects			
Cheese.....	Page 8		
Editorials.....	Page 14		
Mr. Gompers Again			
Toward Settlement in India			
Mr. Davis' Strike Remedy			
The Season's Plays in London			
Editorial Notes.....			
Beer as Medicine Overwhelmingly De-			
feated in House.....	1		
Bolshevik Ready to Support Turks in			
Fighting Greeks.....	1		
Why China Opposes Far East Alliance?			
Prompting in Sims Inquiry Is Denied			
Conference of Social Workers.....	1		
Meeting of Irish Leaders Expected.....	1		
Greeks Decline Allied Mediation.....	1		
Spanish Claim to the New Hebrides.....	4		
Parliament and the Drink Traffic.....	4		
Plan to Connect Rhone With Rhine.....	4		
Remodeling the British Hostels.....	5		
Britain's Claim to the New Hebrides.....	5		
Economic Status of New England.....	6		
Panama Presents Boundary Protest.....	6		
Early Agreement on Peace Planned.....	6		
Need of Support for Export Trade.....	6		
Basis for Treaty With Mexico.....	6		
Dry Aroused by Assault on Law.....	9		

BEER AS MEDICINE OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Volstead Bill to Repeal Palmer Ruling Passed by 250 to 93—Attack on Rules Committee for Its Handling of the Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Beer as a medicine was overwhelmingly voted down by the House of Representatives late yesterday.

Passed by an overwhelming vote, the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill, reported from the Judiciary Committee for the purpose of repealing the Palmer beer ruling, now goes to the Senate. Republican leaders in that body are planning to put it through before the end of the week to enable President Harding to sign it before he leaves Washington for a holiday over Independence Day.

Under suspension of the rules, requiring a two-thirds vote, the final balloting on passage, 250 to 93, showed the utter futility of any attempt on the part of a militant minority to amend the bone-dry bill.

For four hours House members debated until John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, spokesman for the liquor element, pointing his finger in the direction of Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, who sat in the gallery, declared:

"I have been much interested in this discussion and I am sure that it has been interesting to the author of this bill, Mr. Wheeler, who sits up there in the gallery."

Charge Denied
"Is he the \$50,000 attorney for the Anti-Saloon League?" inquired Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois.

"Yes; he is the \$50,000 paid legislative representative of that league and it is he who is the author of this bill," Mr. Hill replied.

Rising on the Democratic side of the chamber, William D. Upshaw, prohibition leader from Georgia, shook a threatening finger at the Marylander. "That is false," the Georgia prohibitionist exclaimed as the House applauded. "Mr. Wheeler did not write this bill."

With demands from all sides for a vote, Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in a final stirring appeal, warned the House that "if we get beer back you will get the saloons back with it."

"That is what you opponents want to do, to break down prohibition," the author of the enforcement law declared. "The Eighteenth Amendment is just as sacred as any other part of the Constitution."

As passed without a change, the bill prohibits beer for medical purposes, gives the Prohibition Commissioner authority to limit the number of prescriptions issued by physicians for whiskey to 100 in 90 days, and clothes the commissioner with discretionary power to stop the importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquor for non-beverage purposes for periods that may be believed justified by surplus stocks in bond. It also provides for enforcement in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

Rules Committee Criticized

Asserting that the House is drifting dangerously toward "Cannism," C. Frank Reavis (R.), Representative from Nebraska, took the Rules Committee severely to task for the manner in which it had dealt with the Volstead bill. He charged that the power vested in that committee had enabled six men to dictate to the Judiciary Committee what it must do in order to obtain passage of a bill favored by an over-

James K. Hackett in Paris
J. B. Fagan Interviewed
"A Family Man" by Galworthy
The Tarrant Peril in London
The Playwright's Theater Matinee
Next Season in New York
A Dante Pageant
"Count X" in Antwerp
The Home Forum.....Page 13
Inspiration
Victoria Describes Her Coronation

whimsical majority of the House. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Reavis said that he stood "humiliated" before the House.

He declared that the Judiciary Committee had spent three weeks considering the merits of the bill after hearing the greatest experts in the country, and yet the Rules Committee, after a few minutes, had decided the controversial sections were not necessary.

Mr. Reavis charged that the passage of the original bill should have been a question for the House to determine and not a function of the Rules Committee.

"They not only told the great Judiciary Committee what it could not do, but what it must do," he declared.

Mr. Campbell's Reply

Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, the chairman of the Rules Committee, replied that he had no apology to make for refusing to report out the original Volstead bill. He declared that the reason for holding it up was because the committee saw the necessity of immediate passage of the beer sections to keep the country "from being flooded with beer."

"Our committee was unanimously in favor of this bill," Mr. Campbell said, "and I urge its immediate passage. There never was a necessity for more than 40 minutes' debate on it."

Debate on the bill was opened by Mr. Volstead, who outlined its provisions and reminded the House that immediate action on it was necessary in view of the fact that the Treasury Department already had prepared its regulations for carrying out the Palmer rule.

As a preliminary, Anthony J. Griffin (D.), Representative from New York, contended for six hours' debate, but Mr. Campbell sharply objected.

The galleries were crowded with visitors, prominent among them being Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, former legislative agent of the league, who was largely responsible for the Volstead bill being revised. He sat as far as he could get away from Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Callahan's Attack

Attacking the measure, James A. Callahan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, declared that "we fooled the country with the Volstead law a year ago, and now we are going to fool it some more with the Volstead law, junior."

"The bill is not represented as an amendment to the Volstead act," he said, "but it is called 'supplemental to the National Prohibition Act,' and I suggest that it be rechristened the Volstead act, junior, that it may not bear the sins of the parent, nor be hampered in its own hypocritical course as it goes out to fool the country some more."

"The Judiciary Committee is again bowing to the minority. But this is in keeping with the whole agitation and legislation concerning prohibition. It has been legislation for the minority and regulation of the American people."

The boast of Thomas J. Ryan (R.), Representative from New York, that the people of his State would not enforce the law, called for a sharp rebuke from John C. Box (D.), Representative from Texas.

"You would not dare stand before the New York Legislature and make that boast," Mr. Box said. "Only a few months ago New York passed a stringent enforcement law."

Mr. Griffin also took part in the dispute, declaring that "the people of New York could certainly be relied upon to respect the law."

Light Beer and Wines

Mr. Ryan stirred up another lively discussion when he contended for light beers and wines.

Amid cheers from both sides of the chamber, Mr. Box declared that "there can be no such thing as light beer and wines without the reopening of the saloons." Interrupting him, Mr. Hill asked if the promiscuous sale of cider threatened reopening of the saloons.

"The saloons never existed for cider," Mr. Box declared. "Those who want the saloons to reopen are the ones who want light wines."

The plea of the liquor element that beer is a medicine was effectively opposed by various dry leaders, who quoted the American Medical Association and other organizations as opposed to medicinal beer.

Holding a paper aloft, John G. Cooper (R.), Representative from Ohio, said:

"Here is a petition signed by 43 doctors in a single county of Pennsylvania protesting against being drafted as bartenders."

Charging that the support for beer as a medicine was the result of subtle propaganda, Mr. Reavis warned the handful of liquor supporters that such propaganda "would fail as it always has failed."

SHAM BATTLE MARKS CUSTER ANNIVERSARY

BILLINGS, Montana.—On the forty-ninth anniversary of the massacre of George A. Custer and his band of 70 United States cavalrymen, the battle scene of "Custer's last stand" was re-enacted on the site of the engagement with the Indians.

Between 4000 and 5000 persons witnessed the sham battle, in which Crow Indians and American Legion men and United States troops took part.

There were many veteran Indian warriors in attendance, as well as several men who had been with Custer previous to the time of his last battle. The Custer monument in the park at Hardin was unveiled. Gov. Joseph M. Dixon delivered the main address.

NEW IRISH LORD CHANCELLOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday).—Sir John Ross has been appointed Lord Chancellor for Ireland in succession to Sir James H. Campbell.

MEETING OF IRISH LEADERS EXPECTED

While No Reply Has Been Received From Mr. de Valera or Sir James Craig to the British Premier's Recent Invitation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday).—While current opinion in Ireland generally assumes that there will shortly be a conference in London in response to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation during the weekend to Eamon de Valera and Sir James Craig, to meet and confer with the British Government, no definite reply has yet been received from the two Irish leaders, concerned, though it is expected a reply may be received on Tuesday or Wednesday. The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters that Sir James Craig meets his cabinet tomorrow to determine on the reply to Mr. Lloyd George's offer.

LONDON, England (Monday).—While there is some harsh comment by the irreconcilables, the majority of the London morning papers warmly approve the Prime Minister's invitation to Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig which they regard as a logical sequel to the King's generous appeal. Opinions with regard to the outcome hover between hope and fear.

The Times declares that "the hour of peace has struck for Ireland." It says of the Premier's letter to Mr. de Valera: "It breathes a spirit of conciliation which too often has been absent in the dealings of the government with Ireland. It lays down no condition to which any Irishman could reasonably take exception."

The Daily Telegraph says that the most fervid advocates of reconciliation cannot complain of anything in the tone of the Premier's letter to Mr. de Valera which would indicate either lack of sincerity or serve as an excuse for non-acceptance. "Its chief value," continues the paper, "lies in the proof it gives of the genuineness of the British professions, which have been unjustly challenged and doubted. It is confident that the moderate Sinn Feiners will desire that Mr. de Valera accept, but says that the vital factor is to what extent Mr. de Valera is in the hands of irreconcilables."

The Daily Chronicle says: "There is nothing that could offend wounded Irish susceptibilities in this generous, wholehearted appeal. It speaks in the real spirit of the real Lloyd George, expressed in precisely the moment when it was most fitting it should be expressed."

The Obvious Step

The Daily News says: "The government has at last taken the obvious step which was open for many months. Anybody who does anything by word or deed to destroy the possibilities of peace opened by this move will take a very grave responsibility. It would be easy for Mr. de Valera's advisers to put together a case for the rejection of the overtures—the government has seen to that beforehand—but such counsel would be criminally shortsighted, to say the least."

The Morning Post is shocked that the government is making an appeal for peace to a rebel, and adds: "The Premier's letter to Mr. de Valera is unprecedented in the country's history and will be taken as a sign of weakness in India, Egypt, and everywhere that the enemies of England work in the same causes as de Valera for the destruction of the British Empire." The Morning Post contends that peace through Mr. de Valera is impossible because "de Valera is nothing, being merely the agent or tool of a secret organization, the headquarters of which possibly is not in Ireland at all, and which certainly is in relation with the Soviet Government of Russia."

The Manchester Guardian says that Mr. Lloyd George for the first time has taken a definitely practical step toward a settlement of the Irish question. It is of the opinion that the conference will be largely one between Sinn Fein and Ulster, which makes all the difference, "for it cannot be often repeated that an agreement between Irishmen is a key to an agreement between Ireland as a whole and this country."

It points out that both sides must make concessions, while if the conference is to be a tripartite one, "it is because important concessions will necessarily be required from the British Government also."

Fiscal Autonomy

"Fiscal autonomy—complete liberty, that is, in fixing its own tariff, such as is enjoyed by every dominion—is unanimously demanded by Irish Nationalist opinion and there is no obvious reason why it should be opposed by Ulster provided that consent of Northern Ireland will be needed for any changes applying to itself," it says.

This newspaper considers that there is a golden opportunity for representatives of the two great parties in Ireland to take a great step forward toward unity and all the essentials of complete government.

"It is these wisdom enough and statesmanship enough there and here to prevent the opportunity being lost," it concludes.

The Freeman's Journal says: "The Premier has gone farther than he or his colleagues ever have gone in public. Mr. Lloyd George at last sees the wisdom of dispensing with conditions and restrictions which hitherto have proved insuperable barriers to negotiations."

"No limitations are imposed either regarding the matters to be discussed or the men selected to discuss them. This is a definite important advance."

We have no doubt due weight will be given to it by Sinn Fein.

"Sincerity and openness are the best solvents of suspicion. If they are displayed the British Government will not find Ireland lacking in responsiveness. We are confident also that Mr. de Valera and his colleagues will not stand on punctilio, but will view the problem in its broad aspect."

What Sinn Fein Has to Face

The Unionist newspaper Northern Whig takes exception to Mr. Lloyd George's attempt to "draw Ulster into a conference with Sinn Fein," declaring he is not treating Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, fairly in asking him to meet Eamon de Valera. "What has Ulster to do with de Valera's absurd claim that he has set up a republic in the country?" the paper demands.

The News Letter says: "We are disclosing no secrets when we say that this invitation for a conference is a sequel to the bringing into being of the Northern Parliament. Sinn Fein has to face that fact and reckon with it. It can only do that in one or two ways—by abandoning the demand for a Southern Parliament under the Government of Ireland Act, or by continuing its present insane campaign to its own destruction by force."

The Nationalist Irish News says that the idea of inviting Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig to a conference at London did not occur to Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues until "they had made King George the agent and instrument of their policy of destruction in Ireland. Full fiscal freedom must be the basis of any negotiations for a national settlement. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Lloyd George is acting because of a spasmodic pang of honesty or is merely developing another strategic maneuver for putting five-sixths of the Irish nation in wrong before the eyes of the world."

It is to be hoped that Mr. de Valera and his advisers will utilize the occasion to the best advantage of the country, whose longing for peace is surpassed only by unconquerable passion for national freedom."

Senate of North Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BELFAST, Ireland.—As had been anticipated the Nationalist and Sinn Fein parties refused to nominate any candidates for the Senate of Northern Ireland and according 24 gentlemen nominated by the Unionist members of the House of Commons have been declared duly elected. These with the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the mayor of Derry, who hold seats ex-officio, form the complete Senate. The following are the elected members:

The Duke of Abercorn, Baroness, County Tyrone
Henry Bruce Armstrong, D. L.
Dean's Hill, County Armagh
Lieut.-Col. Viscount Bangor
Castle Ward, Downpatrick
Rt. Hon. Hugh B. Barrington, Coleraine
Joseph Cunningham, engineer
194-196 York Street, Belfast
Rt. Hon. Samuel Cunningham, M. P.
Brook, County Fermanagh
The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava
Clandeboye
Adam Duffin J. P., D. L., B. L., stockbroker
Dunmurry, Belfast
Thomas MacGregor Greer, D. L.
Westonroofs, Ballymoney
James Graham Leslie, D. L.
Leslie Hill, Ballymoney
The Marquess of Londonderry, K. G., H. M. L.
Mount Stewart, Newtownards
Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, H. M. L.
J. R. Hon. Andrew Carnegie, Antrim
William John McDowell, power loom tenter and factory manager
11 Dover Street, Belfast
Lord Pirrie, K. P., H. M. L.
Ormeau, Strandtown
John Porter Porter, D. L.
Bellisle, Lisbellaw, County Fermanagh
John Andrew Long, farmer
Ballynure, County Derry
Basil Stanlake Brooke, County Commander, Special Constabulary
Cobrooke, Brookborough, County Wick
Hikrold Adrain Milne Barbour, manufacturer
Sintchearns, Dunmurry, County Antrim
Col. Thomas Sinclair, C. B., M. D., P. R. C. S.
University Square, Belfast
Rt. Hon. Sir James Johnston, merchant
Belvoir Park, Belfast
Col. R. Hon. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, C. B., E.
Crawfordstown, County Down
James Hill Dickson, J. P., farmer
Ardmore, Ballygowan, County Down
Joseph Andrew Woods, secretary, National Health Insurance Society
181 Templemore Avenue, Belfast
Col. Robert D. Percival-Maxwell, D. L.
Pinnelbrook, Downpatrick

PRESIDENT NAMES FISCAL OFFICER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—J. Raymond McCarl of McCook, Nebraska, secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, was nominated yesterday by President Harding to be Comptroller-General of the United States, a position created by the new budget law, which becomes effective on Friday.

As Comptroller-General, he will have charge of government finances, expenditures of appropriations, auditing of all expenditures, settlement and adjustment of claims of and against the government, and management of all fiscal affairs with the exception only of postal accounts, which are to be under special comptroller of the Post Office Department, also created by the new law.

Many government activities will be coordinated under the Comptroller. He will inherit the duties, personnel staff, documents and offices of the Comptroller of the Treasury, whose position and those of six auditors for various government departments are abolished by the new act.

The Comptroller's term of office is 15 years and he is made ineligible for reappointment. His salary will be \$10,000 a year and he will be subject to removal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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14 Days to CHINA
17 Days to MANILA

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Empress of Asia

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FURTHER RAILROAD WAGE REDUCTIONS

Cuts Are About Half Increases Granted Last Year, Except in Case of Unskilled Labor, Which Loses Entire Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wage reductions announced yesterday by the United States Railway Labor Board, in addition to the decision of June 1, which cut the pay of employees 12 per cent, complete the reductions on practically all Class 1 railroads of the country. The reductions are about one-half of the increase granted by the board last year except in the case of unskilled labor, which is reduced the entire amount of the increase granted. The reductions in all cases go into effect on July 1.

The only change in the rates of reduction made in the new decision was in the case of marine workers. About one-half of the railroads included in the decision were parties to the original decision, the duplication resulting from the fact that many railroads did not include all classes of employees in their first petitions for a wage cut. The reduction applies only to those employees submitted in the lists of each road.

Rates of reduction for several minor classes of employees were added to the order. Chefs and other restaurant workers, dining car employees, laundry workers and porters were named in added sections of the decision. Reductions of 60 per cent of the increase granted such employees since February 29, 1920, were ordered. The board announced that the agreements made by the Order of Railway Telegraphers and the railroads will not be abolished on July 1. The telegraphers and the four brotherhoods will retain their agreements made with the railroads, while the Federated Shops Crafts and other organizations will have their agreements abolished on July 1.

The new decision will make a reality of the estimated annual saving of \$400,000,000, when the board's 12 per cent wage cut is applied to employees on all railroads known as Class 1 carriers. The new decision will make this cut possible by ordering reduced wages for employees not included in the original case and by including employees on railroads which were not parties to the first hearing.

Following the announcement of the board's wage cut on June 1, roads in every section of the country sent in their applications to the board for authority to make similar reductions. A hearing set for June 8, covered 164 roads, and in the next two weeks 61 more submissions were made and included in a hearing for June 20. A few railroads which had not included all classes of employees in their first petitions for reduction came in with the remaining classes in the last hearing.

Following the 12 per cent reduction, which was generally unsatisfactory to the railroads, the carriers returned to the board with added insistence that the 1920 wage award be wiped out. The board, however, was not inclined to change its scale of reduction determined in the July 1 decision and merely included under that decision employees involved in the subsequent hearings.

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9:30 A. M. Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M.
Staterooms Refreshments Orchestra
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removal for improper conduct by joint resolution of Congress, requiring the President's approval.

Treasury Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Parker Gilbert Jr. of New Jersey was nominated yesterday by President Harding for the newly created post of Undersecretary of the Treasury.

ALASKA MAY BUY MINING RAILWAY

Legislature Authorizes Purchase of Seward Peninsula Line If the Federal Road Commission Will Provide for Maintenance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office JUNEAU, Alaska.—The Territory has been authorized by the Legislature to purchase the Seward Peninsula Railroad, at a sum not to exceed \$30,000, on condition that the Federal Road Commission will maintain it.

This railway was built some years ago by the Wild Goose Mining Company, and at first extended only a short distance. In the days when the third beach line yielded millions of dollars in gold dust the railroad was a profitable investment. Later it was extended some 32 or 33 miles to the Kugruk River, and while it is not now extensively used it is important in that it is the only means of getting into that Kugruk country unless one takes a long, circuitous and expensive route by water.

Beyond, and connecting with the end of the railroad are wagon roads and trails that extend some 80 miles farther on, into the Taylor mining region, where there is considerable work being done by means of dredges and otherwise; and this region would be cut off from outside communication except for the railroad, until such time as the road commission could prospect a road down to tidewater at Nome at considerable expense.

It is also claimed that coal can be brought into Nome over the railroad at a reasonable cost; and that its importance can hardly be measured by the receipts from the road in dollars and cents because of the great benefit that it is to the men mining on a small scale in the interior.

The purchase is to include 70 or more cars and several locomotives and other equipment, which may be used again when conditions warrant. At present only flat cars drawn by dogs are used. It is claimed that by making slight adjustments, automobiles can be used on this railroad. Several bridges will have to be put in and considerable repairs made to the road, which is hard to maintain on account of the severe weather and the fact that the roadbed is laid in many places on the tundra.

The road was sold under execution for \$10,000, but it is claimed that the rolling stock represents a value of \$300,000 or \$400,000 and that in time the railroad should be self-supporting. It was urged that the Territory should buy the railroad to prevent its falling into private hands, who might operate it at a rate prohibitive to prospectors in getting their supplies into the interior, or dismantle the road and ship the equipment to the States.

It is understood that the road commission will keep the road in repair and that this arrangement will be much less expensive for the commission than would be the building and maintaining of a wagon road over this route. The purchase of the railroad and its maintenance is considered a good business proposition, and it should be an important means of communication in the rich mineral region of the far northwest of Alaska.

IRISH MEMBER REELECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—T. W. Brown, Member of Parliament for North Down, took his seat in the House of Commons today on his re-election, after having been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in succession to D. M. Wilson, on the latter's appointment to the Recorder of Belfast.

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TO BANGOR

SIX TRIPS WEEKLY

Leave India Wharf, daily except Sunday (also Sundays commencing July 3), at 6 P. M., for Rockland, Camden, Northport, Belfast, Bangor, Winterport and Bangor. Connection at Rockland, daily except Monday (also Mondays commencing July 4), for Bar Harbor, Bluehill and way landings.

TO PORTLAND

SIX TRIPS WEEKLY

Leave Central Wharf, daily except Sunday at 6 P. M. (commencing July 3), for Portland, commencing July 3, daily except Saturday at 2 P. M. Tickets and information at what office, tel. Fort Hill 4200; or city office, 522 Washington St., tel. Fort Hill 4822.

TO EASTPORT, LUBEC AND ST. JOHN

TWO TRIPS WEEKLY

MONDAYS & FRIDAYS AT 10 A. M.

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

TO YARMOUTH

FOUR TRIPS WEEKLY

FROM CENTRAL WHARF

Leave, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2 P. M. (commencing July 3), daily except Saturday at 2 P. M. Tickets and information at what office, tel. Fort Hill 4200; or city office, 522 Washington St., tel. Fort Hill 4822.

SETTLEMENT IN COAL STRIKE LOOKED FOR

At Meeting of the British Government With Coal Workers and Mine Owners an Agreement Is Said to Have Been Reached

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday).—Summoned by the Premier at the request of the Miners' Federation, the long desired joint conference between the coal owners and the miners' executive with the government opened today at the Board of Trade with the object of negotiating for a wage agreement. The miners' executive, having specifically mentioned wages as the subject for discussion at today's meeting, it was assumed that the demand for a national pool had been abandoned.

The crux of the situation, it is understood, was the £10,000,000 grant previously offered by the government which expired a week ago, but it was regarded as a reasonable possibility that this would again be offered to ease the wages of the miners' executive gave a definite assurance that it would recommend the men to accept any provisional agreement which might be reached. It is believed that the government subsidy is only likely to be renewed on the condition of a guarantee of peace in the coal fields for a definite period of 18 months to two years.

It is understood that as a result of today's conference that a provisional agreement has been arrived at on the terms on which a resumption of work on Monday next will be recommended, subject to an agreement with the government on the question of financial intervention for the coal industry.

Austen Chamberlain, in the House of Commons today, said that if it should appear that the terms of settlement could be reached, and the only obstacle to immediate resumption of work would be the impossibility of carrying out the necessary reductions without assistance from public funds, he hoped the House of Commons would not so fetter the discretion of the negotiators as to prolong the dispute. If assistance became necessary, he would bring the question before the House at the earliest possible date.

POLICE AND FIREMEN IN QUEBEC ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office QUEBEC, Quebec.—The police and fire brigades of the City of Quebec have been out on strike since Saturday at midnight, and a settlement is not yet in sight. The cause of the strike is the demand of the police and firemen for an increase of \$1.50 per week. The city has offered to pay the men the increase awarded by a recent board of arbitration under the Municipal Strike and Lockout Act, but the men have refused it. The decision of the board, in the case of the policemen, awarded \$1 a week increase on a scale which varies between \$17 and \$25 a week, and in the case of firemen an increase of \$1 a week for first year men and 75 cents a week for other men. The present wage scale in the fire department also varies between \$17 and \$25 a week. Upward of 300 men are involved, as the strength of the fire department is 190 men and police force 140.

Minor disorders occurred during Saturday and Sunday nights, in which street lights were smashed, while youths entered several of the police stations, broke windows and caused other damage. Since the inauguration of the strike several hundred false alarms have been rung in. As a precautionary measure, a detachment of the Royal 22nd Battalion, numbering 125 men, with rifles and two machine-guns, are stationed on guard about the City Hall.

As the situation stands, the city is determined to adhere strictly to the decision of the board of arbitration. About 50 new policemen had been sworn in up to Monday evening.

GENERAL MOTORS TO INCREASE ITS STAFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office DETROIT, Michigan.—The General Motors Company announces that within 30 days it will double the staff of employees of its local industries, in addition of about 2500 men to the force employed here. The announcement was made in an application to the city council for the widening of a thoroughfare. With the completion of new factories here, the company expects to employ about 9000 men, it was said.

HOWAT MOTION OVERULED

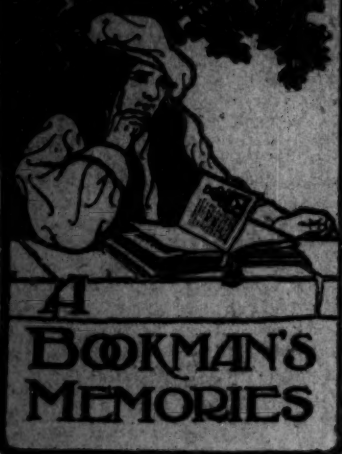
COLUMBUS, Kansas.—Judge Bos of the County District Court yesterday overruled a motion to quash the indictment against Alexander Howat and August Dorchy, president and vice-president of the Kansas Miners Union, who are on trial charged with violating the Industrial Court Law by calling a strike. Examination of the jurors then began.

LOAN BILL CUT ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Legislative action on the Curtis-Nelson bill to add about \$25,000,000 to the capital on Federal Farm Loan banks for long-term loans to farmers, was completed yesterday with acceptance by the Senate of the House reduction from \$50,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The bill now goes to the President.

FRENCH MISSION WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York.—Members of the French mission,



T. P. O'Connor

Big, jovial, with twinkling eyes, and the air of being a friend to all men, which he is, he is known everywhere as T. P. (usually pronounced Tay Pay). In the old days when political meetings were more amusing, the candidates who could persuade T. P. to speak, were sure of an audience. T. P. was always was. No one dreamed of calling him Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P. Everybody liked him and his brogue; everybody today likes him and his brogue; this Irishman, who has been in politics for nearly half a century, and who has spoken from most platforms in Great Britain and the United States. In 1880 he entered Parliament as Member for Galway. In 1885 he was returned for both Galway and the Scotland division of Liverpool. For that constituency he has sat ever since.

I will say nothing about the Blarney Stone; but T. P. has the gift of persuasion and blandishment. He gets his way artlessly, like Sir Herbert Tree he cannot believe that anybody ever has anything against him; he smiles and coaxes; he flatters and explains (that brogue again), and when he takes his hat, and smiles an adieu, he has obtained what he wanted.

When I was editing The Academy I spent a week trying to persuade Mr. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) to write a certain article. She was gracious, witty, regretful, but firm in her refusal; she would do no more journalism; she must devote her entire energy to finishing her new novel. I accepted her refusal with a smile, but forgave her before sundown. There was nothing else to do. But my scowl returned, on the following Sunday, when, opening The Weekly Sun, which T. P. was then editing, I discovered a signed essay by Mr. Craigie, covering the whole of the front page, on Mr. Arthur Blarney's "Foundations of Belief." When I chided her on such inconstancy she replied, "T. P. called upon me, talked for an hour; you know how impossible it is to resist him."

A year or two later he abducted me just as easily. He had suggested a member of The Academy staff for T. P.'s Weekly, one of the many original and attractive journals he has founded and edited. His gentle protests must have reached his ears as he wrote me a letter (which I have kept) so charming, and forgiving that I was quite persuaded he was right, and I in the wrong. Soon afterward he called my assistant editor, Wilfred Whitten, now renowned as John O. London. Again my protests must have reached T. P., but this time, as this was a more important grab, he called upon me in person and again easily persuaded me that my protests were unkind and ungenerous, and that he was entirely in the right. When I saw him to his cab, at the conclusion of the interview, I felt that I wanted to express my regrets that I had only one assistant editor to offer him.

Turning to T. P. as an author I must admit that his words have not yet a place among the exclusive volumes of my bedside shelf. Full of picturesque passages, abounding in pen pictures of sentiment, and hero and heroine worship, eloquent, rhetorical, Hibernian, the deal with medical events that are rather outside the interests of a grumpy, gregarious Bookman. In these days I hardly want to be interested in "Lord Beaconsfield: A Biography"; "The Parnell Movement"; "Gladstone's House of Commons"; "Napoleon," or even in "Some Old Love Stories." But, as Editor and Reviewer, T. P. has my high admiration.

Before the Harmsworth Press captured England; before The Daily Mail and The Evening News were propelled into great properties; before Sir George Newnes tickled the masses and tortured the Mandarins with Tit-Bits there were two men who broke the leisurely, dignified and stodgy traditions of British journalism. They were W. T. Stead who, in the late 80's, galvanized the Pall Mall Gazette into hectic activity (we, young men, knowing nothing about America, called it, with dainty disdain "American methods"), and Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P.

T. P. is a great editor. I do not say that he has the jovial qualities of Deland of The Times, the intellectual rectitude of John Morley of the early Pall Mall Gazette, or the deep-browed Victorianism of Hutton of The Spectator. But he is alive. He looked upon those who bought his papers as men and women, not as an indefinable, touchy something called, in Fleet Street—The Public, something that lived in a region of platitudes and proprieties, and never dreamed of finding in a newspaper references to the things they talked about, or described in the way they talked. Aloofness, pomposity, wordiness were the early and mid-Victorian traditions of British journalism.

W. T. Stead, as I have said, broke away. Introduced the interview, and what is known today as the Feature Story; but he was hampered, or up-lifted, which you will, by "Views," and by his passion for sensational propaganda. T. P. was a born journalist; he knew that a paper had to be readable; the gathering of the right news and its proper presentation was

in the blood of this Irishman, who began as a junior reporter on a Dublin journal in 1867, and in 1870 "migrated" to London in search of a situation. He found it, he filled it well, the paper being The Daily Telegraph, and later the London edition of the New York Herald. Others, too, for editors soon found that T. P.'s articles were "what the public likes."

The Star, price one halfpenny, began to circulate one evening in 1888. Well do I remember its appearance, and my surprise that no one should have thought of issuing a readable paper before. For it was entirely readable, that was its note, from Title to Imprint. The leading article was short and outspoken, and there was a column called M. A. P., short for Mainly About People, which some wit referred to as Mainly Wrong About People, an early attempt to humanize halfpenny journalism. Although The Star was Radical, T. P. being a born journalist, and an observer of mankind, knew that many Radicals have wives, and that although their husbands might disapprove of those who sit in the seats of the mighty, their wives were more than willing to read about them. He had another attribute of the born journalist; he knew that it was fatal to write down to the public, so he gave them the best that he could get—H. W. Massingham on politics; Bernard Shaw on music; A. B. Walkley on the drama; Clement K. Shorter on literature, and Charles Hands as special reporter. And The Star, skipping the twinkling period, shone steadily. And T. P. as founder and editor was a great success.

He repeated his success with The Sun, The Weekly Sun, M. A. P. and T. P.'s Weekly, the latter a highly successful, and highly interesting journal, that brought literature to the doors of the people, and persuaded a great many that, presented by T. P., literature was quite as interesting as cricket or football. He would say, I am told, to new contributors, "Go slow with Bach, Burne-Jones and Dante." He was the originator of "The Book of the Week." For years his prolific pen ranged over the front page of The Weekly Sun, T. P.'s Journal and other publications, dealing with one book, in each issue, his own choice—and that was the reason of the success of T. P.'s "Book of the Week." He passed on to his readers his enthusiasm, his love of a story, his interest in men and women, who had done things, his partiality for sentiment and anecdotes, rattled them off at great speed on his typewriter, and handed the sheets to an sub-editor to correct the spelling, and drop in a few stops. I read one of these articles yesterday. It was called "Men, Women and Memories" by T. P. O'Connor, M. P.—just the same garrulous, delightful, anecdotal T. P.

And yesterday I detected his flamboyant pen in the editorial columns of a great London newspaper. My supposition was confirmed at a literary party. "What is the redoubtable T. P. doing now?" I asked a lady. "Dear T. P.," she said, and then inclining her head toward me whispered, "He's a silent leader writer on the—"

LANDSCAPES EXTRA LARGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Some time ago there was constructed and put to practical use a camera almost large enough to serve as a living room. It is indeed a giant among cameras, and requires a corps of men for its operation. A massive framework is substituted for a tripod when it is set up, and the negative that it takes measures 8 feet by 4½ feet.

This marvelous camera owes its creation to the enterprise of the general passenger agent of an American railroad. It was desired to make a picture of the company's "Limited Flyer" for exhibition purposes, and also to take some of the picturesque scenes along the road on a very large scale, but the general passenger agent could not find a suitable camera anywhere.

Enlisting an expert to aid him in the project, the railroad man bent his energies to the task of reproducing every detail of the most approved type of camera on a scale so entirely beyond the ordinary that the optical company which received the contract for the lenses had to set up special machinery for their production.

The best lumber was obtained for the walls of the huge box that forms the dark chamber of the camera, and first-class carpenters, rubber-workers and painters were employed to build and put it up, together with the great bellows to be used in securing a focus. The cloth for the bellows was selected with the utmost care. In every part of the work every possible provision was made to obtain that degree of strength which should be a guarantee of maintained shape and adjustment, such as metal corner-braces and connecting-rods. Waterproof and lightproof conditions were procured by the use of 40 gallons of cement.

The completed camera can be extended to a length of about twenty feet, and there is room in the chamber for two men to stand up and move about without interfering with each other.

The two lenses with which this mammoth camera is provided have a focus, one of 5½ feet and the other of 10 feet. There is a view-finder of special construction, attached to which is an automatic measure, so gaged that each inch upon it represents one foot to which the bellows must be drawn out.

The entire weight of the camera, without a plate, and not including its support, is 1300 pounds. The plate weighs 100 pounds, and four men are necessary to handle it. When a picture is to be taken, a framework is erected at the view-point and the camera is placed thereon, the bellows part supported by rollers, which facilitate the drawing-out or pushing-in process incidental to focusing.

IN THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Visiting his duchy, for the Prince of Wales is Duke of Cornwall, as all the Princes of Wales have been since Edward III made Cornwall "a duchy and his son, Edward the Black Prince, Duke in 1337, the Prince of Wales has been, in a sense, "among his own people," as Mr. Chamberlain used to phrase it.

The Black Prince was the first to bear the title of "Duke" in England. That rank in the peerage was not formerly known in this country. The Duchy of Cornwall, strange to say, is an appanage of the Princes of Wales, a good deal more than Cornwall itself; including lands and mineral rights in Devonshire, and some highly valuable properties in London;



The Guildhall's Jacobean porch overhangs Exeter's busiest street

notably in Southwark and Kennington. How these last came into the estates would be a long story to tell. The revenues of the Duchy, as a whole, are now about £70,000 a year.

It was thus that, when the Prince began his tour in the west of England, the historic city of Exeter, capital city of Devon, came early in the program. She is the Queen City of the west, not the ideal slumberous cathedral city of novelists' descriptions; and indeed there are few such in England. When you have named, in fact, Wells, that is really the one and only cathedral city which is sleepy. Exeter, on the contrary, is an extremely bustling and crowded place. There is an electric tramway system; there is much business; and there are such thronging pavements that the tourist and amateur of antiquity is glad to escape into the still and gravity of the Close, where, in the black-browed solemnity of the cathedral exterior, there is quiet. It is the one quiet place in Exeter; which, however, with all these evidences of modern development, is yet full of the most old-world corners, jostling with the new. Such are the contradictions in the thoroughfares of the "Ever Faithful."

The city acquired that motto from Queen Elizabeth, but the right to the proud title dates back to the time of Henry VII, when Exeter and the west stood fast against the rebel, Perkin Warbeck, in 1497. The "Cap of Maintenance" then presented, in recognition of loyalty, to Exeter was accompanied by a state sword of honor. An old hat, the "Cap of Maintenance," used on great civic occasions, is still in existence. It weighs seven pounds and was ever something of a trial to the unfortunate official who had to wear it in processions, especially if the occasion happened to be in hot weather. The old corporations of Exeter had no sort of mercy on this official, who was sword-bearer as well, and had to walk loaded, not only with these emblems, but also wearing a fur-trimmed robe. Today the lot of this person is appreciably lightened. Henry VII's "Cap of Maintenance" perished centuries ago, and was replaced in the time of James I by a new one: the seven-pounder already mentioned. After being repaired time and again, it was eventually retired among the rarities of the Exeter regalia, and today the official wears a lighter headgear, modeled on the lines of the hats worn by the yeomen of the guard at the Tower of London. Also, he has been accorded a less cumbersome robe.

All these robes and relic-bearing processions are based, of course, upon the Guildhall, that venerable building whose heavy Jacobean porch impends so massively over the chief and busiest of Exeter's streets. It is in that peculiar blend of architectural styles based on the revived classic tradition of the early years in the seventeenth century, which the Renaissance in England assumed. The Guildhall is the civic center of Exeter, and as interesting within as you would expect it to be from this old-world exterior. Exeter, although crowning a hill above the river Exe, lies low in comparison with Dartmoor, on whose eastern fringe the city is situated. That untamable upland, where the

rivers Teign and Dart, the Okement, the Tavy, and the Plym take their rise, is a Duchy property. It has been a sink in which men, seeking to reclaim portions of it, have sunk their money and their hopes. The moor, the mists, the bracken and the heather absorb all the new plowlands and pastures again, sooner or later. The mineral wealth of "Dartmoor," as the Devon pronunciation has it, has long ceased to be marked; and the famous Dartmoor ponies all the year round, and adventurous tourists in summer, have the gray but weirdly beautiful region all to themselves.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Francis Jammes has been giving in the "Correspondent" some fragments of his memories, of "the first vestige of beauty . . . which was till my fifth year, a haven of clear breezes bath-

A MUSEUM FOR CHILDREN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Well, why not use it for a children's museum?"

Some of the board of trustees smiled as if amused; the rest of them looked at each other in wild surmise. A museum for children!

"Yes," pursued Professor Goodyear, half-startled at his own idea, "why not? Children are people; 20 per cent of our people are children."

The Brooklyn Institute trustees were debating what to do with the fine old mansion they had bought and temporarily occupied. Tear it down and build a branch library, had been the most popular suggestion. Professor Goodyear's visionary scheme carried the day. And so, in December, 1899, the museum was opened to the juvenile public. It was and still is a protégée of the Brooklyn Museum, receiving the larger share of its funds for exhibits, lectures, and books directly from the decidedly adult institution which has made such a name for itself among intellectual Brooklyn. The city of Greater New York keeps up the structure and grounds and pays the personnel.

At its inception, the scope of its instruction, the sphere of its field, was to be limited to the natural history curiosities of Brooklyn. Collections of the birds, flowers, insects, and animals of the neighborhood were displayed, and the cooperation of the youngsters in adding to them was solicited. At the outset a library was established. But soon, as the success of the idea "gave hope and fervor," wider grew their theme. History, geography, travel, ethnology for beginners, naturally found their place. Infant Brooklyn responded en masse. Every corner of the widespread city sent its quota of patrons; it soon became a sort of pioneer community center for children. The dissemination of education, information, ideals and inspirations accomplished through two decades has been beyond all calculation. Today the splendid old mansion is crammed with interest inside and out—and crammed also with children being interested. Its library is said to be the most complete in America with respect to books on nature from all angles: popular, pedagogic, literary, fiction, juvenile. But it does not stop with nature books by any means.

"Are there many museums like this in the country?" I inquired of the charming woman in charge of reading room and library, who, by the way, has been there since the museum's first week.

"Only three," she replied, "founded upon this idea. We believe we were the first of the sort in the world, but we have been so useful that I cannot understand why more of them have not been started. Boston, for example, has a similar place. Pittsburgh and several other cities have taken up with the children's art gallery scheme—fine, as far as it goes—but why doesn't every city have a children's museum?"

I agreed with her that it was puzzling. In view of the hour I myself had just rapturously spent poring over the treasures of the place, it seemed as though a city which had not taken thought to cater to its younger set's tastes and needs, was indeed remiss. During December, January, and February, 1920-21, the books showed the attendance to have been 40,814.

The building stands at one end of a long, shady park, Bedford Park. As one approaches it he passes among walks and plots filled with toddlers and baby carriages. Seemingly the nearer one gets to the museum end of the park the older grow the children, and the immediate surroundings of the nineteenth-century mansion are the particular habitat of the 10 to 16-year citizen. The visitor stops to watch a cloud of busy honey bees coming and going through a slit in one of the window sashes—the glass here being inside the museum. Then he walks around to the simple front door. Nothing imposing in the entrance or within awes the child or oppresses him with a sense of formality. The ground floor holds the large lecture room, the bird room, the insect room, the mineral room, and one called the "type room," where the classes of the animal kingdom are typified.

Much of the task and meaning of the museum centers in the lecture room. Here every day from October to May are presented illustrated talks on every sort of subject appealing to the childish heart: branches like zoögraphy and history closely coordinating with these studies in the public



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schools. Locals of Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Woodcraft League, a tree club, and several other organizations hold meetings here.

In the hallways, hanging from the walls, niching in every possible nook, there are cases of specimens: here a long glass case filled with giant models of the common flowers; here the turtles of the east and common snakes; everywhere something that catches the eye and fires the imagination.

Upstairs are the reading room and library. Also rooms devoted to divers uses: animal homes, American period history, geography of the world, folk customs. Up here, too, the halls are such in name only: cases of shells and the flotsam and jetsam of the wide world occupy much of the passageways. Little feet and soft, delighted cries echo all day long up and down through the corridors and exhibition rooms. No grown-ups will interfere if visitors go quietly about their ways. They can wander at will through the rooms: no attendants will see them. Elaborate, though miniature, groups impress vividly true American history. Here they envisage Washington and Hudson, Lincoln and Stuyvesant, Pere Marquette and Jefferson, Pocahontas and Zachary Taylor. If they have imaginations they can prepare to use them now.

A glance into the reading room gives a bird's-eye view of what the museum means to Brooklyn. Here at tables of various heights and round heads and swarthy heads and blonde heads. Shabby clothes brush elbows with fastidious clothes. Small children are "looking at pictures"; bigger ones are deep in hobbies they have learned to cultivate here. The Jew and Christian, black and white, foreigner and native—doubtless, too, the incorrigible and the sedate—looking at the same star, drinking from the same Pierean spring. It is America sitting here; America of the near future; an America just a little more mindful of the good things of life, a bit more appreciative of nature, a trifle better acquainted with art, than the America we know; happily a better America.

Yes, why doesn't every city have a children's museum?

Coal Substitutes

Necessity has been using her spurs and there has resulted a variety of efforts and achievements in the direction of finding substitutes for coal. Oil has increasingly come into use. Rivers have been successfully harnessed, schemes for harnessing the tides have been announced, and the point of fruition, and the latest news says that hopes have once more been raised of capturing and storing the sun's heat, hopes which will surely be realized some day. When this day comes, will it not provide a counter argument to present to the author of that famous assessment of merits:

Long life to the moon for a dear, noble crater,
Which serves for lamplight all night in the dark,
While the sun—only shines in the day,
Which by nature,
Wants no light at all as ye all may remark.

The sentiment expressed by these lines, by the way, may not necessarily have the fabulous origin one had naturally assumed for it, seeing that it is now on record that the Shipho Indians have been discovered doing homage to the moon for the same reason.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Vivisection Valueless

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

From former letters printed in this column, it is evident there are many people opposed to vivisection. It has been said that one-half the world doesn't know what the other half is doing, and if every real Christian knew what is being done along this line this barbaric practice would be wiped out.

I wish every one who wants to know would read an article entitled, "Inside Facts," by Dr. White, in the Truth-Teller of June 7, 1921, published in Battle Creek, Michigan. One paragraph reads: "In regard to vivisection of animals, especially, I have personally seen large Newfoundland dogs gagged, strapped about their noses, and nailed to a board. Their fore feet were nailed and strapped or clamped; the hind feet were treated in a similar manner. I have seen these dogs opened up and all kinds of experiments performed upon their internal organs without any anesthetic." Further on in the article: "No organ acts normally when an animal is under anesthetic. . . . when the animal is in pain they do not act normally. So, no matter how it is viewed, these experiments are of no value from a physiological standpoint."

Doctors disagree on the benefits of vivisection. Why not give the poor, helpless creatures the benefit of the doubt, and just where in the Bible does it say Jesus, our way-shower, took an animal and cut him open (alive, mind you) in order to heal? Where do these people get their authority for brutality?

(Signed) MARIE RACHNER

Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 13, 1921.

A New Thermometer

Electric pyrometry, as the measurement of temperature by electric means is called, has been so far perfected that it is applicable from near the absolute zero—about 490 degrees Fahrenheit below the ordinary zero—to the temperature of melting platinum, more than 3000 degrees Fahrenheit above zero. There are two methods of measuring temperature by electrical means, one depending upon the increase of electric resistance of a pure metal with increase of temperature, and the other on the production of an electromotive force in a circuit of two metals when one junction is kept at a constant temperature and the other is heated to the temperature which it is desired to measure. Many electric pyrometers give a continuous record of the temperature on a revolving drum.

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SPANISH POLITICAL SITUATION IN DOUBT

Conservative Ministry, Founded in Haste, Takes on Air of Permanence, While Liberals Are Divided in Opposition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The political situation in Spain continues to cause much perplexity. When, owing to the removal of Mr. Dato from the political field some time ago, it became necessary to form the present government, representing a combination of Conservative sections, somewhat hurriedly, it was regarded by all concerned as being of a purely temporary character. For such a government Mr. Alendalazar, a cool, solid man who does not press his personality, who has apparently the gift of an unshakable modesty that seems to amount at times to something like humility, and who never gives evidence of any personal ambition, was beyond doubt the ideal chief.

Under his leadership the risk of those continual crises which normally cause upheavals in Spanish politics once a month or oftener was reduced to a minimum. Jealousies and rivalries under his tranquilizing influence are lessened remarkably. Recently in a speech he coined a phrase in description of himself, which is now continually quoted and seems likely to stick. He called himself a political leader, the "unknown soldier." But in this apparent passivity of his he has evidently a certain strength, and a consideration of these circumstances makes it less surprising that it would otherwise be that this government, weak in parts but evidently strong in others, has solidified itself more than it was ever the intention that it should, and has astonished even those who at the outset thought it might last longer than was generally imagined.

After a few weeks some of its members and supporters began to deny that it was ever intended that it should be merely an interim affair, and boldly suggested that from the Conservative point of view it answered tolerably well to the requirements of the situation. From that stage confident expression has now advanced to the degree that on the Conservative side the suggestion is commonly repeated that this ministry is incompetent to deal with present grave problems affecting the nation, and that its stability is as good as that of any other ministry that could be formed at the present time.

The very fact that in existing circumstances such as these ministers as Mr. la Cierva should introduce his epoch-making bill for national reconstruction, trusting its fate, as it were, to the stability of the government, has initiated a new line of thought in Spanish political circles and caused much revision of opinion and attitude. Mr. la Cierva suggests that this ministry, the production of a few hours of hurried thought in circumstances of acute distraction, may accomplish more than any other of recent times.

Man Behind Throne.—There are two specially important factors in the situation as seen from the Conservative corner, which in view of the still disoriented state of the Liberals, remains the more important. One is the position of Mr. la Cierva himself, and the other is the question of the leadership of the party. If there are certain doubts about the latter there are none about the former; the Minister of Fomento, or Public Works, is in a very large sense the government at the present time. When this ministry was formed many wondered why Mr. la Cierva chose "Fomento" for his activities when what was for the time being regarded by others as the more interesting and important office of Finance had been pressed upon him. They wonder no longer.

Mr. la Cierva, for one thing, determined to make public works the big feature of his resumption of his ministerial career, and at the same time he saw the opportunity for attracting power and importance to himself while sheltered to a considerable degree from the attack of others, jealous of high authority, under what might be called the nominal leadership of Mr. Alendalazar. If the latter is unassuming and has some of the characteristics of what the "unknown soldier" is supposed to have had, the other is different.

Few trouble in these times to ascertain the Premier's variations of thought and intention, but the vast and imposing building near the southern railway station that houses "Fomento" and all its works, and its majestic array of officials, is besieged from early morning until late afternoon by persons of every kind and quality bent on gaining audience with the Minister. Deputations of every sort come in from all parts of Spain, and everybody with ideas or grievances or desires impatiently paces these marble halls which hum with an activity never known before. This at present is certainly the politically magnetic center of Spain, and the great personal force of the government in the Ministry in command of it. He is quite content in the circumstances to be nominally one of the crew and to leave the titular honors to the suave Alendalazar, who suits his purpose admirably.

If in his present situation Mr. la Cierva could put his reconstruction bill through, as he insists he can in spite of almost general public skepticism, he would have accomplished such an achievement as would make other features of his political ambition, whatever they may be, comparatively simple. He is then establishing himself while in a manner

screened by the obliging Premier, and the other ministers are content to do their work quietly and unobtrusively in the circumstances.

Conservative Leadership

There is next the question of the leadership of the Conservative Party, caused by the removal from the political stage of Mr. Dato, whose chiefship was often criticized but who was on the whole remarkably successful. When the problem first became real a few weeks ago the disposition was to set about its settlement immediately, and there was much perturbation of spirit among the various sections, appearances indicating that a split of the most formidable proportions was inevitable. As the new leadership has been chosen in a down and confidence, there has been a disposition to shelve this difficult subject, and to all intents and purposes it is now shelved. It will remain so until this ministry breaks, whenever that may be, and until the question of the Premier's leadership takes another form than at present. This in effect means that it may remain in abeyance for some time unless Mr. la Cierva provokes it, and for the time being every day of delay makes it more and more probable that when the new leadership is to be chosen it will be discovered in the Minister of Fomento. The old Datis, and various other sections, were hostile to this idea at first, but they are fast coming round; the foremost Conservative organ, the "Epoca," the former champion of Mr. Dato, is giving him a certain mild support, and in spite of other aspirants the feeling increases that the party needs a strong man, and there is only one. But the election of Mr. la Cierva to the high office necessarily means a great change in the Conservative complexion, more activity, and a broader spirit.

The popular newspaper, "A. B. C.," with discretion and enterprise, has just conducted a plebiscite of its readers on this question of the Conservative Party leadership, and the result is interesting. The voting was spread over a period of two or three weeks, and a total of 59,220 votes were sent in on the proper forms. Of these, 5400 were disqualified for infringement of rules or for being obviously fantastic, such as those cast for persons who by no conceivable combination of circumstances could become Conservative chief. Thus it was announced at the beginning that as some people were disposed to vote for Vasquez de Mella, the old Carlist leader, such votes would be rejected. In the end Antonio Maura came out at the top of the poll with 19,126 votes, la Cierva was next with 18,620. Mr. Sanchez de Guerra, president of the Congress, was third with 4116, and the Count de Bugallá fourth with 3998. After these, nobody received more than 300 votes, and the present Premier, the "unknown soldier," was one of those who were thus tailed off.

Liberals Are Divided

Of course the people are not the Conservative Party, but, nevertheless, there is a certain significance in this voting. Evidently the public can think of no other persons in this connection than Maura and la Cierva, and, though the former comes out at the head of the popular poll, it is sufficiently understood that his days of leadership are over, and indeed, his active participation in political affairs is now very small. Antonio Maura and Juan de la Cierva are old friends and colleagues, but the ideas of the two become farther and farther apart every day. The weak situation of the Count Bugallá in this poll is curious, seeing that he was the foremost henchman of Mr. Dato.

In the meantime the Liberals pursue combination with varying difficulty and much procrastination. There have been various conferences, certain public statements, and proposals by Mr. Alba, and others, but they have amounted to very little. The various sections, however, insist that an absolute fusion at present is out of the question and is also unnecessary, and all that is needed, and what would be thoroughly effective, is that they all work together harmoniously in parliamentary affairs and show a united opposition to the government when necessary.

As always in this affair the Reformists are one of the chief sources of difficulty. Melquiades Alvarez, their leader, remains a somewhat mysterious entity, always referring to some "program" which is supposed to represent the ideal of the Left, but which few people understand, despite the fact that this program in essence must be adopted by the Liberals if he is to join them. But he is quite evidently drawing nearer to the Liberals and their possible coalition, and farther and farther away from the Republicans and Socialist element, with which, during the great war, he once formally associated himself.

A picturesque incident in this connection has just taken place. A few months ago, for the first time, Melquiades Alvarez took his seat at a table of Liberal council. The matter was much commented upon, and the audacity of the act seems to have frightened the perpetrator for he shrunk back some distance immediately afterwards. But on the occasion of the King's birthday, when all persons of consequence except anti-monarchists go to the palace to signify their congratulations and loyalty by signing their names in the big book, he did so this time. He had been urged to do so in various ways before, but he always steadfastly refused. Mr. Santiago Alba, leader of one of the more extreme Liberal sections, persuaded him to take the plunge on this occasion.

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PARLIAMENT AND THE DRINK TRAFFIC

Mr. Lloyd George Would Favor Moderate Measure of Temperance Reform but Is Overborne by Tory Political Associates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Gradually but surely the temperance forces and the drink battalions are drawing closer together for the inevitable struggle. The rising ferment in the trade is the result of the growing fervor of those who are out to destroy it. If the will of the majority of the nation could only find fair expression the traffic in strong liquors would forthwith be enormously curtailed and, doubtless, in time abolished.

The brewers and publicans are fighting for their lives, the material interests of large numbers of the ruling classes are involved, and the present government is largely under their influence. Mr. Lloyd George would personally favor at least a moderate measure of temperance reform, but he is overborne by his political associates, most of whom belong to the old Conservative Party which has always been in working alliance with the trade and the champion of vested interests generally.

Recently there has been seen the spectacle of the Lord Chancellor of England presiding at the annual dinner of the Allied Brewery Trades Association, and expressing the view that he did not think it was conceivable that the change with regard to the "industry" which had taken place in the United States could take place in this country. Time will show; anyway it would have been more befitting for the first law officer of the Crown to have preserved an attitude of judicial impartiality in so controversial and grave a matter.

Government's Commitment

Despite Mr. Lloyd George's solemn and reiterated pledges and the fact that, as Mr. Asquith points out, the government has committed itself, over and over again, to the urgency of licensing reform and hence is morally and politically bound to take the initiative, the Coalition Cabinet has now thrown aside all pretense and has let it be known that it has no intention of introducing temperance legislation until forced to do so. The Cabinet's first excuse was that temperance opinion was divided, and now that all the great anti-drink organizations are united on a common policy, viz: (1) local option, (2) the maintenance of the restrictions, (3) the placing of clubs on the same footing as public houses, and (4) the raising of the age to 18 years at which young persons may be served with drink, the government coolly says, in effect, that it must come to an understanding with the brewers and distillers before anything can be done.

During the recent debate in the House of Commons, which resulted in the defeat of the Brewers Bill, the government spokesmen suggested a round-table conference representing all parties concerned, and in reply to a question on May 5, the Prime Minister told Parliament he was not yet able to announce how the conference on the licensing question would be composed, but the idea was to bring together competent representatives of opinions which, however widely they might differ, might offer useful contributions to the end in view. As to whether it would be a parliamentary committee or a committee of persons interested in the matter outside the House, the government had not made up its mind. He preferred that it should be a parliamentary committee if possible.

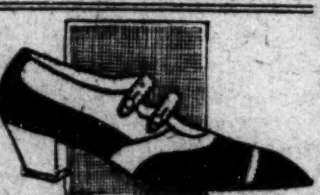
Shirking the Issue

All this, of course, means that the government is shirking the issue and seeking to sidetrack the question. Is it likely that the sworn foes of liquor and those who produce it can arrive at a common agreement? No, in this business, here as in America, it has got to be a fight to a finish. But the United Kingdom Alliance shows its open-mindedness and tactical wisdom by announcing that its executive committee having considered the suggestion of the Attorney-General that an agreed bill was possible, desires to urge that all proposals for any such measure should be considered by the whole of the national temperance organizations and examined by them with the greatest care.

On the other hand the Brewing Trade Review remarks: "The Attorney-General appealed to all without

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distinction of party, to bring their efforts into the common stock, not prejudiced by any ulterior views on the subject of prohibition or on any other matter. He did not indicate among whom such a measure was to be agreed, but apparently he did not intend to rule out the prohibitionists and extremists. If that is the government idea they may just as usefully cry for the moon as expect to reach general agreement on a measure dealing with licensing. Mr. Lloyd George, we believe, found this out long ago, and it would be folly to waste a single minute on any such attempt.

Meanwhile the government has revealed the direction in which its sympathies lie by beginning to relax the drink restrictions which incontestably, during the few years in which they have been in operation, have had a very beneficial effect upon the population generally. It is now possible to buy whisky and other spirits for consumption of licensed premises on Saturdays, and the provision fixing a restricted quart as the minimum quantity of spirits which may be sold for consumption has been revoked.

These and similar relaxations are only a first installment. It is tolerably certain that the hours of sale of liquor will be increased, probably to eight per day. The government proposes to abolish the Liquor Control Board at the end of a year, although it has done more than any other official body to reduce intemperance. Many licensing and civic corporations have requested the board to apply to their areas the Carlisle rule prohibiting the sale of liquor to young persons.

If the government continues to ignore or defy temperance sentiment, which steadily grows in volume and intensity, it will, sooner or later, have to pay a heavy reckoning at the polls.

INVESTITURE OF THE WARSAW UNIVERSITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—An interesting and memorable ceremony took place at the Warsaw University recently in the presence of the professors, students and representatives of the foreign diplomatic missions. President Pilsudski, as chief of the state, invested the university with its insignia and emblems.

The rector made an eloquent speech in which he reminded his auditors of the past days of oppression when Polish learning and natural science were driven from their home and place, usurped by a foreign oppressor who made use of it only to attempt to denationalize and demoralize the Polish youth. He also called back to his hearers' memories the former traditions when this same building contained the cadet school in which Kosciuszko, Poland's greatest hero, received his education.

Marshal Pilsudski, in his speech, touched upon the two aims of a university—the one to fit the student for the battle of life by equipping him with the useful elements of struggle, the thorough knowledge of his specialty, and the other wider and nobler aim of a center of intellectual life, the home of culture, the fosterer of the noblest ideas. He, too, reminded his hearers of those times when from the university there issued the first movement of revolt against oppression. The students of the Warsaw University had ever been the first to join the attempts for independence, and the marshal, who himself was always the foremost in all struggles for liberty, enjoined on the students ever to hold high the banner of the independence of their country.

There followed the ceremonies of conferring the honorary rank of doctor of law on President Pilsudski, likewise on Marshal Foch, which General Niessel received as delegate, and on Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover. The two latter were represented by the American Ambassador, who returned thanks in most appropriate and graceful words, which were concluded by the band playing the American national anthem.

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PLAN TO CONNECT RHONE WITH RHINE

France's Waterway Projects Will Bring About Better Utilization of Rivers Both for Industry and Navigation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Both the Rhone and the Rhine (for the Rhine also has become in some measure a French river) are the subject of important technical studies and vast projects which will have a profound economic effect. These are being drawn up and in some cases executed. To take the Rhine first, it is of course well known that the Treaty gives France exceptional powers. She has the right to take water from the Rhine to feed navigation and irrigation canals and to execute on the German bank all works necessary for the exercise of this right. She has the exclusive right to the power derived from works of regulation on the river, subject to the payment to Germany of the value of half the power totally produced. She may not, however, interfere with navigation. The most important provision is of course that which enables France to make use of the right bank of the Rhine, that is to say, of German territory in the unoccupied regions, in order to survey, to build, and to operate weirs, which France with the consent of the Central Commission may subsequently decide to establish.

The better utilization of the Rhine both in respect of navigation and in respect of the production of electric power has been seriously considered, and the Minister of Public Works recently convoked a conference of representatives of all the chambers of commerce of the eastern part of France.

Present Obstacles to Navigation

The problem, it was stated at this conference, presents itself as follows: At present, from the Swiss frontier to Strasbourg, a distance of over 70 miles, two obstacles oppose themselves to regular and economic navigation. The first is the instability and the irregularity of the river bed. The second is the violence of the current. A tugboat of 1000 horsepower which can bring from the sea to Strasbourg two barges carrying 2500 tons can conduct from Strasbourg to Basel only a single barge bearing 500 to 600 tons.

Then the use of this tremendous potential motive force is not to be neglected in these days when hydraulic power is receiving such attention in France. It has already been pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor how French experts are attaching more and more importance to the substitution of river-engendered electric power for coal-engendered power. It would be indeed surprising if, in virtue of Article 353 of the Treaty, which reserves to France the energy of the Rhine on the payment of a comparatively small consideration to Germany, it would be surprising were nothing done.

Interest of Swiss

Three solutions have been proposed. The Swiss suggestion concerns itself solely with navigation. Switzerland has an obvious interest in the improvement of the Rhine as a means of communication, but the utilization of hydro-electric energy leaves her indifferent. France, of course,

cannot consent to a plan for the simple amelioration of the bed of the river which will not also benefit her industry. The German solution is held to be inadequate. It consists of a system of canalization in the bed of the river with weirs and barrages. The French experts object that the canalization would not be sufficiently deep and the 15 barrages envisaged would not enable the hydraulic force to be properly used. The French solution is to erect a barrage near Huningue, and to construct a lateral canal along which there shall be eight falls varying from 10 to 13 yards. It is believed that both navigation and motor power can thus be satisfactorily exploited.

The representatives of the chambers of commerce have decided to press for the execution of the most comprehensive scheme. It is estimated that 5,000,000 tons of coal, can easily be saved by the use of Rhine electric power. At the same time a step will be taken toward the construction of a great waterway from Marseilles to Antwerp, in passing on the Rhone by Lyons, and on the joined-up Rhine by Strasbourg.

It will thus be seen that the works on the Rhine are the counterpart of the works on the Rhone. The better utilization of these two rivers, both in the sense of communication and power, form part of the same plan. The aménagement of the Rhone was recently voted by the Senate and it is therefore possible to proceed to the constitution of the Société Nationale du Rhône. The Villa de Paris, the Compagnie Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée, and the various departments interested, will be the first shareholders. The era of realizations has begun.

Transportation of Energy

On the Swiss frontier at 18 different points it is proposed to take from the water of the great river an immense quantity of energy which can be transported to points so far off as Paris. This is the first time in Europe that the problem of transporting electric energy over a distance of 200 miles has been faced.

It is the energy destined for the city of Paris which poses the chief problem. From the factories of Genis-la-Ville two great feeders will be carried, one passing by Dijon, the other by Nevers. There will be six cables along each route, along which the electric force will run at the formidable tension of 150,000 volts. The feeders will be supported at a considerable height by iron pylons. The installation is calculated to cost about 60,000,000 francs. Both at Nevers and at Dijon local industry will benefit, for it will be possible to divert a certain quantity of energy.

Mr. le Troquer well says that this utilization of the electro-hydraulic forces of France is the greatest economic task of the twentieth century. Optimistic statements respecting the duration of the work have been made and it is indeed possible that during the next few years immense progress will have been made. Nevertheless there is here occupation for a whole generation. Economic conditions in France will be totally transformed if these projects are carried out. It would be impossible to exaggerate the tremendous consequences. Perhaps, after all, here is the key to future French prosperity. France will be restored, not by payments from Germany, but by the more efficient utilization of her own resources, and nothing presents such extraordinary possibilities as the development of the river energy.

Some surprise has been expressed at the delay, for which the Senate

has been responsible, in the effective prosecution of the Rhone plan. It was passed by the Chamber 18 months ago but has only now been passed by the Senate. Certain newspapers do not hesitate to declare that there are private interests which have systematically blocked the way.

The navigational part of the scheme is to join up the Rhone and the Rhine as has been stated—or rather to establish a canal between the Saône, an affluent of the Rhone, and the canal projected from the Rhine. Thus the Mediterranean will be accessible by water to the northern countries and the countries in central Europe.

Further, from the viewpoint of irrigation, the agriculturists of the lower part of the Rhone and the littoral of the Mediterranean will benefit greatly. They suffer from prolonged droughts. It is proposed to construct a network of irrigational canals.

The question of finances is not likely to present any difficulties since the principal towns and companies which will benefit by the transformation are only too ready to advance their money to the Société Nationale du Rhône. It would really appear that these schemes are now in way of practical execution.

AIDING NATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its South African News Office

KIMBERLEY, Cape Colony.—The Wesleyan Conference recently passed a resolution urging the government to refer the question of alleged unrest among the Bantu people of the Union to the Native Affairs Commission for immediate investigation and report, and to suggest measures for the removal of the cause of such unrest.

After a discussion on colored and native disabilities in the Orange Free State, especially in regard to education and the pass laws, the conference unanimously resolved that representations be made to the Native Affairs Commission, and that it be earnestly urged that the matter be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister with a view to obtaining more adequate grants for colored and native education purposes.

A resolution was also adopted urging the government not to allow the Durban system of the sale of Kafir beer into any other provinces of the Union, as the system was a menace to the natives and induced them to spend money in that which demoralized them. The conference urged people of the church to give sympathetic attention to all legitimate grievances regarding wages, housing and other conditions among natives, and to help in all possible ways to enable them to live in decency and reasonable comfort, and contentment in these days of high living and social upheaval.

EXTRA TAX ON GASOLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Among the new laws for South Dakota is an act placing a tax of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline, the proceeds, under the provisions of the law, to go into the state highway fund, to be used in raising the amount necessary to meet the federal aid requirements in order that South Dakota may receive its share of the federal highway funds.

The tax will be levied on all gasoline shipped into the State, and it is presumed the gasoline dealers will pass on the tax to the consumers.

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NEED OF SUPPORT FOR EXPORT TRADE

Concerted Action by American Administration, Banks and Steamship Lines, Necessary, in Opinion of Business Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Less talk and more concerted action are necessary on the part of the Administration, banks, and steamship lines, in backing up the American manufacturer who wishes to enter export trade, according to Charles H. Ault, chairman of the foreign trade division of the National Chamber of Commerce. He also points out the advantages being reaped by German trade in South America.

Returning recently from a long trip in South America and Europe, Mr. Ault has told the American Manufacturers Export Association that the trade relations of the United States with South America, of so much promise during the war, are not now particularly happy; and "if we are to maintain the position we have achieved in South America, something must be done immediately."

Mr. Ault says that Germany is taking every opportunity to increase her trade in South America. He also points out that the exporter cannot do a thriving business while a tariff wall keeps the importer inactive.

Ill-Feeling Intensified

"The Fordney tariff," says Mr. Ault, "has infused still more bitterness in the ill-feeling toward us in South America, due initially to cavalier treatment from past American administrations. As the Secretary of the Treasury has already warned Congress not to look for an addition of more than \$150,000,000 of revenue from the proposed high tariff act, it is difficult to understand why we should thus deliberately antagonize our foreign markets for such a small pittance, especially as this country is not to receive more than one-half of the peak return under the Payne-Aldrich act of 1909."

"We know that the outside world is in desperate need of exporting to us, and yet, with a high tariff wall, we cannot receive anything like our own needs. The prime need of the world is the general resumption of trading, with artificial encouragement given in the form of credits. European countries are naturally taking advantage of this state of mind. It is especially true of Germany, training every nerve to regain her place in the world's commerce. Germany is aided by the exchange condition, by the more intimate knowledge possessed by her business men of trade conditions, and by their personal willingness and apparent ability to make liberal credit terms and price concessions."

German Financial Skill

"Germany is showing consummate skill in the manipulation of her finances. In many cases, instead of having the proceeds of sales remitted to Germany, exporters at all principal points are holding them deposited to a large extent in the capably managed German banks long established in South America. This is evidently made possible by an arrangement with the German Government whereby the German exporter, upon submitting available evidence to the Reichsbank that gold or its equivalent has been deposited to his credit in a German bank in a foreign country, is extended credit for a like amount in paper marks."

"The effect of this is to inflate Germany's currency and to cause extreme depreciation of her exchange. This is of the utmost advantage in her export trade. These maneuvers naturally lead a business man, carefully watching the trend of trade, to believe that Germany is intentionally keeping the mark down. This makes for low prices to the foreign purchasers. This fact, coupled with the long credit extended, induces greater sales. The long credit is especially attractive to the Latin business man, who has not been made to see that with the expected rise in exchange value of the mark he will be compelled to pay big interest on his deferred payments."

Germans Seem Sure to Gain

"So the German is getting it both ways. He is renewing the great volume of business he had and he in the end will get it back at the prices paid before the war. So long as the mark remains at its present low value, just so long will the German trade with South America develop. And then it is quite possible that when the time for payment comes, the South American buyer may find that the mark has risen in value and he will be paying more than he bargained for."

"At present the man in The Argentine is paying approximately 20 per cent less for Great Britain and to France for his goods than to us, and the rate to Germany, of course, is very much lower; still, I believe it is imperative that we grant longer credits and consider that the Foreign Credits Financing Corporation of the Federal Reserve Board should assume a similar relation to South America to that maintained by the Reichsbank toward German exporters. If this were done I believe the American dollar would rapidly assume its normal place in exchange. This accomplished, credit balances could be gradually retired without causing any ill effect."

"I believe that we all realize that America cannot live within itself, that the United States must serve the rest of the world if it is to survive. There should be an immediate creation of financial institutions under the Edge law to facilitate extensions and long-term credits and promote free exchange of imports and exports. In this world 'exchange' is the crux of the whole situation. Production costs, it is realized, must be cut, transportation rates should be lower, but we

must be prepared not only to export but to barter on the age-long custom of exchanging goods for goods.

"Europe's South American trade is also being fostered by superior steamship facilities, faster and more frequent mails, and by an adequate and continuous news service that far surpasses anything afforded South America by our news bureaus. While the great South American newspapers gave whole pages of space to cable and telegraphic news, practically nothing of the happenings in the United States appeared in them."

EARLY AGREEMENT ON PEACE PLANNED

Senate Prepares to Accept the Porter Resolution, Slightly Amended—Democrats Ready to Attack Conference Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republicans in Congress were making plans yesterday to hasten agreement in the conference of the two houses on the peace resolution, so as to have it ready for the signature of President Harding before Congress adjourns over the Fourth of July vacation. Following his arrival in Washington yesterday, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, averred his belief that the discussion would not be prolonged in conference, a formal meeting of which he intends to call today.

The Massachusetts Senator does not think it will be necessary to frame a new resolution because of the refusal of the Senate to agree to the House amendments. All that will be necessary, in his opinion, is to make some changes in the text, so as to insure the proper protection of American rights and interests. It is now indicated that no attempt will be made by Senate leaders to substitute the Knox resolution for the Porter resolution in conference. The measure as framed by the House does not repeal the war declaration. Senate leaders will make no efforts to alter the resolution so as to conform to the terms of the Knox proposal, repealing the war declaration.

Democrats Plan Attack

Democratic leaders, it is believed, are preparing to launch a vigorous attack on the Administration's foreign policy, and the attack will probably start when the conference report on the resolution reaches the Senate. The two phases of the Administration's policy are likely to come in for severe strictures from the Democratic side. These are:

1. The failure of the Administration to take any definite steps to carry out the campaign pledge for an association of nations. The Democrats feel that the passage of peace resolutions afford a good opportunity to call attention to what they term the Administration's shortcomings in this direction.

2. If the general subject of foreign policy becomes the theme of debate, the question of the refunding of the foreign loans will receive a field day airing. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is scheduled to appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate today to explain his plans for the refunding of foreign loans. Some of the Republican "irreconcilables," as well as the Democrats, have indicated an intention to inquire further into the Administration's policy with regard to funding operations. They are apprehensive of financial entanglements, as much as they are of political entanglements, and hints have already passed through the lobbies that the old charge that the international bankers are behind the plan will be raised.

Disarmament Resolution

It is possible that threatened trouble over the Borah disarmament resolution may delay action on the peace measure. The disarmament resolution will be voted on in the House of Representatives today in connection with the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. House majority leaders have been making a canvass of that body to ascertain the possibility of widening the Borah amendment to include land and sea disarmament.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, author of the resolution, has served notice that if the House disposes of his amendment either through widening it or refusing to accept it outright, he will continue to oppose the appropriation bill indefinitely when it comes before the Senate from conference.

House strategists have approached Senator Lodge to ask if the Senate would accept the proposal to substitute for the Borah amendment a general declaration for reduction of armaments on land and sea. Mr. Lodge declared that he would continue to support the Borah measure. The Idaho Senator himself believes that the effort to change his amendment is essentially an effort to sidestep. He avers that to substitute a general declaration for the specific provisions of his resolution would effectively defeat the purpose of his amendment, namely, to force a declaration by the three principal naval powers on the reduction of naval armaments.

Senator Borah has been given assurance by some elements in the House that his amendment would command a support of the majority of the membership. This is believed probable. If that support is not forthcoming, however, and the amendment is modified or rejected, there will loom up a bigger fight in the Senate, which will delay the passage of the bill until after the beginning of the fiscal year and afford also a much desired opportunity to launch another attempt to make radical reductions in the naval appropriations.

PANAMA PRESENTS BOUNDARY PROTEST

Claim Made That Chief Justice White Exceeded His Powers in Marking Out the Line Between Panama and Costa Rica

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Narcisse Garay, Secretary of Foreign Relations for the Republic of Panama and head of a special mission to the United States, yesterday presented to the State Department memoranda supporting Panama's claims in her refusal to accept the White Award in her boundary dispute with Costa Rica. The sending of the mission to this country followed the action of the State Department in ordering Panama to accept the White Award. The submission of memoranda yesterday was in accordance with an arrangement between Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and the Panama mission, in which Mr. Hughes signified his willingness to consider any data Panama might have to offer.

A summary of Panama's contentions contained in the document submitted follows: "When the United States intervened in the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica, the legal controversy had been settled by the Loubet Award, accepted by both Costa Rica and Panama, and the material demarcation of the boundary line was the only project pending.

"Panama never consented to submit to discussion or revision of the Loubet Award, though many such suggestions were made by Costa Rica and the United States.

"Costa Rica refused to execute the Loubet Award, and reverted to the statu quo boundary, hence Panama, before accepting the White Award is perfectly within her rights in maintaining the same statu quo territory.

Action of Chief Justice White

"The State Department of the United States notified Panama that Chief Justice White was going to decide which of the interpretive lines, that of Panama or that of Costa Rica, was the correct one, and also that the extreme points of the Loubet Award, Punta Mona and Punta Burica, would not be discussed in the White arbitration. But Chief Justice White, instead of deciding the interpretive lines of Panama and Costa Rica, made a new line, giving to Costa Rica even more land than she claimed, and he also discarded the already accepted terminal of Punta Mona. Philander C. Knox, when Secretary of State, notified Panama that if negotiations of arbitration were broken, the statu quo limitation would prevail, and he also objected to a clause introduced by Panama preventing any possibility of revising the Loubet Award, on the ground that such a clause was already implicitly contained in the agreement.

"Justice White's duties were in the nature of the physical demarcation of the Loubet line, but he declared that line null and void and substituted for it another which had nothing in common with the Loubet line.

"Panama, with the right of a nation in arbitration disputes, immediately notified the arbitrator, the United States and Costa Rica that the award was null because the arbitrator had exceeded his powers.

"For 14 years Costa Rica resisted and refused to execute the Loubet Award, which was fully as binding as the White Award.

Guarantees Offered by Panama

"Panama is willing to promise and guarantee that it will comply with the sentence given by the arbitral tribunal to which would be submitted the simple question, 'Is the White Award, or is it not, within the terms of the arbitral compromise, and therefore is it, or is it not, binding on Panama?' The decision of that question would be so simple that it could not give ground to new complication.

"Because the United States might seem partial in enforcing the arbitration award laid down by an American justice, Panama suggests that the matter be brought to Latin-American mediation, as was the dispute between the United States and Panama regarding disorders in the cities of Panama and Colon.

"The line of statu quo, clearly the discernible basis of the Loubet Award, is a line of equity consecrated by tradition, by real occupation and by common sense.

"Panama has suggested a double plebiscite, thereby letting the people in the disputed areas decide to which country they would pay allegiance, as a basis of settlement, and is also willing to accept:

"1. A mediation or offer of good offices or of Pan-American arbitration, which should initiate a true American League of Nations.

"2. An arbitration over the validity of the White Award, with power of

the tribunal to fix a new line in case the old award is invalid.

"3. A direct settlement with Costa Rica with equitable concessions or under the mediation of the United States on a basis of equitable concessions.

"4. The White Award, provided the juridical principle from which it proceeds be extended to the Pacific region.

"Panama contends that her differences with Costa Rica should not be solved by force, which is always pregnant with ill feeling, injury and humiliation, but should be solved in decorum and equitable harmony with the civilized processes of reason, a method which the Secretary of State so eloquently advocated on a recent and memorable occasion."

BASIS FOR TREATY WITH MEXICO

Terms Recently Proposed by Secretary Hughes—Statement by President Obregon Disclaiming a Confiscatory Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has not received from President Alvaro Obregon such assurances as were published in New York under his name yesterday. It is not possible, therefore, for State Department officials to comment on the effect that such assurances would have on the relations between Mexico and the United States. They would welcome such promises, made directly to this government. In fact, that is just what the State Department is waiting on, assurances that can be put in the form of a treaty between the two countries.

President Obregon insists, if he is correctly quoted, that every federal tax in Mexico is applied without discrimination to natives and foreigners alike, and that the recent tax increases were levied for the special purpose of making payment on the delinquent foreign debt.

Effect of Article 27

Delay in giving legal interpretation to Article 27 of the Constitution, the object of so much controversy, is not denied, but that is explained by the alleged pressing necessity for activity along other lines. It is claimed, however, that official declaration has been made that this article would not be retroactive and that when it is finally interpreted it will be found to contain no confiscatory feature.

This is the statement in the entire article which is viewed with the greatest interest by the State Department, and if President Obregon will consent to have the substance of what he has said for publication incorporated in a treaty with the United States, recognition of Mexico might be promptly obtained and relations between the two countries reestablished.

Menace to United States Citizens

To be sure, the decrees were not enforced, but there they were, a menace to citizens of the United States doing business in Mexico, and the United States held that while they remained the citizens of this country were being discriminated against, a condition which this government could not tolerate.

It was in order that both countries should have a substantial basis of understanding that Secretary Hughes recently proposed terms of a treaty of amity and commerce in which the basic axiom was enunciated that "a confiscatory policy strikes not only at the interests of particular individuals but at the foundations of intercourse." If Mexico was willing to recognize this and to safeguard property rights against confiscation, there need be no obstacle between the two countries. Recognition was a subordinate question, but there would be no difficulty about that following the negotiating of a proper treaty.

The State Department has been awaiting some indication that President Obregon was willing to negotiate such a treaty. That he has made his policies known through the medium of a statement in the press does not disturb the Department of State, but it does not get anywhere in reestablishing those relations of amity and commerce so much to be desired.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEW ENGLAND

Vice-President Coolidge, in Address Before Bankers, Tells of Important Part Played by Capital and Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"There is need of a more sympathetic attitude and cooperation between the banks and the people," said Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States, at a dinner given in his honor in connection with the visit of New England bankers to New York. "Every such institution ought to realize the necessity of serving the public to the extent of its ability," he said.

"New England has represented a great deal in American history. Not merely by its great educational institutions, its manufacturing, its arts and its commerce. The position of New England is determined more by what her people have done for the nation and for the world than by what they have done within the confines of their own six states.

"This service has been both financial and personal. The enterprise and business ability which here originated have played a leading part in the building of railroads which span the continent, the opening up of the mineral resources of the nation, the development of public utilities, and, in short, the making of our western empire. All this has been a prodigious service.

Service and Power

"This great service is still going on, and it is this which gives New England a right to determine the means by which this work can be continued. You are without many of the great natural resources which have blessed other parts of the nation, dependent on those great agricultural resources which are the heritage of other parts of the nation. There are here, however, vast plants of intricate machinery, men and women of great skill, and large capital resources which make the foundation for industrial and commercial prosperity, but they can only be utilized through the transportation of raw materials in and the transportation of the finished products out, so that the entire future of this section of the nation depends primarily on transportation. It is the combination of these circumstances which gives to New England the right to require, in order that it may serve the nation, reasonable and adequate transportation. The furnishing of this is a duty which reaches to the managers and operators of your own transportation systems and to the managers and operators of those other transportation systems, which ship in and out of your territory.

Problem Nation-Wide

"This is a very pertinent example of the inter-relationship of our modern economic life. There can be no permanent prosperity of any class or part. Such a condition can only be secured through a general and public prosperity. This means that to secure this end there must be a general distribution of the rewards of industry. Wherever this condition is maintained, there you have the foundation for an increasing production and a sound financial economic condition.

"You are assembled here representing banking institutions. The resources of banks are not the resources of a few rich, but the resources of the people themselves, small perhaps in any individual instance, but in the aggregate, very large. Every banker knows that to depend on the business and patronage of the rich would be in vain, that if any success attends his efforts it must be by serving and doing the business of the people. This is the reason that banks partake of the nature of a public institution and perform real public service. They afford the method by

which the people combine their individual resources, providing a collection of capital sufficient to extend the necessary credit for financing the whole people of the nation. A bank is not a private institution, responsible to itself alone, or to a few. It is a public institution, under a moral obligation, to be administered for the public welfare.

The Bank's Responsibility

"A financial institution which takes advantage of no man's necessity, which assumes no unreasonable risks for the sake of unreasonable gains, which is able to know the personality of its customers as well as the value of its collateral, becomes an instrument of great value and a contributor to a marked degree of economic contentment. Such an institution is doing the work of the people.

"This condition has not yet been universally established, but it is being established. Nothing can tend more to promote it than to have the man in the shop realize that transportation and financial activities are being carried on for his benefit, while the man in the bank needs to realize that his success lies in the freight yard, in the manufacturing plant, on the farm and in the mine, as well as at the discount window. There is need of vision, need of recognition of our interdependence, need of less destructive action, need of that spirit which has given character, fame and fortune to New England, whether it has guided the plow, or inspired the pulpit."

STUDENT DEFIES VACCINATION THREAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Eleanor Wolcott, a student at Oglesby public school, who last April refused to be vaccinated, has graduated with honors from the eighth grade. One of her teachers threatened to deprive her of her diploma if she did not submit to vaccination or have her mother fill out a form giving five reasons for opposition to vaccination. The threat was not carried out, and Eleanor has her diploma.

"There are five more of my children going through Oglesby school," said F. E. Wolcott yesterday, "and none of them will be vaccinated. We will fight it out for each one of them as we did for Eleanor, if necessary."

TEACHERS' PLEA DENIED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Contending that substantial increases in salaries of school-teachers, voted June 25, 1920, are adequate in comparison with present conditions, the school committee has denied petitions for additional increases. The special committee investigating the claims of teachers states that "with the lowering prices of commodities, the general depression in business, the decreasing of wages and the increasing number of unemployed, it would be unwise and inexpedient to increase any salaries."

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ANNOUNCE

Midsummer Modes

in Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Separate Skirts, Furs, and Millinery

SAMUEL MURRAY

Say it with Flowers

1017 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

INJUNCTION AGAINST ICE DEALERS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Eleven Indianapolis ice companies and three individuals are named as defendants in an injunction suit filed by U. S. Leach, Attorney-General of Indiana, in the Supreme Court, asking that the defendants be restrained from continuing an alleged illegal combination in restraint of trade and asking for an order forfeiting their charters and for the appointment of receivers to close their affairs.

The complaint charges that an illegal ice trust exists in this city and maintains extortionate ice prices, 60 cents a hundred pounds, both in this city and in other cities of the State. It is charged that the corporations and individuals have apportioned territory among themselves for the sale of ice at specified prices and that they combine against others who attempt to compete with them.

The Indianapolis Housewives League recently invited public attention to the 60-cent ice and began an investigation. Officers of the league say their inquiry shows that production costs are now little, if any higher than they were when ice sold at 35 cents a hundred pounds.

HOME ECONOMICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SWAMPSCOTT, Massachusetts—The home is essential to the maintenance of American ideals, and the business of home economics is vital to the nation, declared Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean emerita of Simmons College, in an address welcoming about 250 experts in home economics to the fourteenth annual session of the Home Economics Association. The necessity of the extension of teaching of home economics beyond the home was emphasized by Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts.

THE JONES STORE CO.
Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts.
KANSAS CITY, MO.



We're Featuring a Splendid Assortment of the Newest

MID-SUMMER HATS

For Every Occasion at Moderate Prices

Dressy Hats—

Large, graceful Hats of Georgette—in desirable shades to match Summer's prettiest frocks. Outstanding flower and ribbon trimmed—priced at \$3.95, \$4.50 and \$7.50.

White Ribbon Hats—

In an endless variety of styles—some in combinations of ribbon and milan hemp; ribbon and wool tassels trim them—priced at \$2.45, \$3.45 and \$5.00.

New Silk Hats—

Delightful Hats of taffeta and lustrous Baroque satin, in plain white, or white and navy combined. Low priced at \$3.00.

Jones—Walnut St., Second Floor

EXQUISITE!!!

Blouses from France

Our Own \$19.75 \$25.00
Importation Only
Only the French, with their genius for design and color, could have created such Blouses as these. They transform a separate skirt into a veritable costume. In the finest of crepe de chine, georgette and chiffon exquisitely beaded.

HARZFELD'S

PETITCOAT LANE KANSAS CITY

MUSIC IS ESSENTIAL

Headquarters for
Violins Guitars
Ukuleles Banjos
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HARWOOD and other famous makes
Also Band Instruments of all kinds.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE FIDELITY PLAN

to create or enlarge an estate will interest you. Ask for booklet.

Trust Department

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Children's Dresses

\$3.50

This is a checked gingham Bloomer Dress, slip-over style. Two narrow belts that cross in the back make an attractive feature of this little play Dress. Hand run stitching of black yarn trims the neck, sleeves and front. In assorted checks. Sizes 2 to 6. Our price, \$3.50.

Third Floor—North Building

Emery, Burd, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY

"Oshkosh No. 636 B"

One of the Superlative Oshkosh Wardrobes; combination model, can be used by man or woman; convertible drawers; lever drawer-lock; ironing board; and all other features exclusive with Oshkosh Trunks

\$125

Other Oshkosh Wardrobes, \$65 upward

Wool Brothery

1020-22-24-26 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Hadden-Woodin

218 East Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.

New Hats, Dresses, Sweaters and Skirts for Midsummer Wear

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS PRICE FALLS

Quotations for Raw Material
Drop and General Demand
Slows Up Awaiting Estab-
lishment of Stabilized Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—The primary cotton goods market succumbed during the past week to the influence of the big drop in raw cotton prices, and demand fell off very rapidly in all quarters. The mills are not well enough stocked with unfilled orders to regard such a tendency with indifference, and when vigorous shading of prices failed to revive activity a wave of pessimism resulted which has engulfed nearly the whole of the cotton goods trade. It had been hoped that cotton goods prices had at last been stabilized, but the extraordinarily low levels to which the raw material has been forced have again unsettled all previous ideas of value, and buyers do not dare go forward further until they can see more clearly the new level at which values are likely to settle.

Print cloth markets were very slow during the week, and some mills were so badly in need of business that prices were slashed in the effort to induce orders. Sales of 35½-inch 64 by 60s were made as low as 6½ cents for July-August delivery, and spots of some makes were to be had as low as 6½ cents. Narrow 27-inch 64 by 60s were bought around 4½ to 4½ cents, depending on their origin, and even such prices as these were unsuccessful in attracting many buyers.

Sheatings were dull, with 4-yard-50 squares down to 10 cents, a full half-cent lower than the prevailing price a week or two ago. Bag manufacturers were out of the market, and there seemed to be practically no support from other quarters. Gingham is still the only strong spot in the whole market, and the demand for quick goods of this character is still far ahead of the supply.

Retail Demand Slow

Jobbers report a very slow movement of goods to retail channels, with the exception of gingham and checks, low-priced printed draperies, scrims, and a few other fabrics that always go strongly in times when the public is buying with rigid economy.

Export demand is at a standstill, and there is little prospect of material improvement until the piled-up unpaid-for goods on the docks of many foreign countries are liquidated. Cuba and some of the South American countries are especially congested with untaken American goods, much of which is cotton goods, and there is talk of appealing to the government to help in straightening out the tangle of unpaid bills and untaken consignments.

The western bankers, dining in Washington, are reported as opposing further foreign loans from America and advocating application of the funds to domestic needs, but in the same breath they complain of the inability to sell American raw materials and manufactured goods abroad and the impossibility of business in this country getting on a normal footing until such raw materials and manufactured goods could be taken abroad. The path toward normal foreign trade for America cannot but remain blocked so long as the abnormal exchange rates shut out foreign buyers from this market. This country, and its industries, the textile industry fully as much as any other, appears to be suffering from too large a share of the world supply of gold.

Fine Goods Activity

Fine goods manufacturers report a marked slackening in inquiry for the past week, and very little new business was done. There is still a demand for reasonable fabrics, such as organdies, dotted swiss, and some of the finer types of voiles, if they can be had on the spot in the vicinity of finishing plants, where they can be prepared for consumption quickly before the season ends. Some continued interest in checked tissues is heard, and there are indications that these fabrics will be the vogue for next spring. Orders in some volume are being placed now by some of the converters, but the activity during the past week has not been great.

Cotton yarns have reflected the drop in cotton prices in the shape of absence of demand. Yarn quotations have not weakened nearly so much as cotton, but there is no inquiry to speak of, and there is the possibility of some price shading if firm bids were made. Carded yarns are slightly lower, but combed numbers hold firm.

Naturally there has been little diminution in curtailment, and from some quarters in the south there have come reports of even more idle equipment. In Fall River sales for the week were estimated at not much more than 50,000 pieces for the week, and there is talk of a shutdown the latter part of the summer unless business improves. Rumors are also heard of the possibility of another wage cut in September, but these have lacked either official or semi-official confirmation, and are nothing more than street talk at the present time.

STEEL ORDER COMPETITION

NEW YORK, New York.—Competition for steel orders is becoming more acute, especially in the district. Some of the small-steel makers in their effort to attract buyers have offered bars at 1.35 cents per pound f. o. b. Pittsburgh, or \$2 per ton under the quotations made by the United States Steel Corporation. Structural shapes have been offered freely at 1.35 cents per pound, a drop of 5¢ per ton, while plates can be purchased without difficulty at 1.30 cents per pound, a decline of 4¢ per ton.

LULL PREVAILS
IN BOND MARKET

Principal Offerings of the New
Investment Issues Are State
and Municipal Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—There is a lull in new investment issues at present, the principal offerings being municipal and state securities. The market for bonds, like that of stocks, has had to take and absorb a great deal of liquidation of outstanding issues. Books of the \$100,000,000 French loan offering have not yet been closed, but the balance to be disposed of is small, and steady progress is being made to complete distribution. The distribution of the New York state bonds is progressing. A syndicate headed by Drexel & Co. has been awarded the \$5,000,000 of the State of Pennsylvania \$15,000,000 5 per cent 30-year series C road improvement bond issue. The bonds are dated July 1, 1921, and interest is payable semiannually. They are part of an issue of \$50,000,000 authorized by the Legislature, and, together with previous issues, makes a total of \$38,000,000.

The city of Chicago has awarded an issue of \$7,939,000 serial gold 4 per cent bonds to a banking syndicate headed by the Guaranty Company. The bonds are issued for street improvement purposes.

An important industrial financing project is the offering by the Hanna Furnace Company of \$4,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds.

The city of Detroit has issued \$2,000,000 5½ per cent and 6 per cent public utility and general improvement bonds, at prices to yield 5.50 and 5.60 per cent. The issue is underwritten by a syndicate. The bonds are issued for the purpose of constructing street railways.

Harris Trust & Savings Bank and Coffin & Burr, Inc., are offering \$2,500,000 first mortgage 5½ per cent and refunding gold bonds, 6 per cent series due 1951 of the Alabama Power Company. The price is 84½ and interest, yielding over 7.25 per cent.

Application has been filed with the United States Interstate Commerce Commission by the Missouri Pacific Railroad for authority to issue \$5,501,500 first and refunding mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds.

DIVIDENDS

Transue Williams Steel Forging, quarterly of \$1, payable July 15 to stock of July 5. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago when the rate was cut from \$1.25.

Union Twist Drill, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable June 30 to stock of June 24. No action was taken on common. Three months ago the company declared 37½ cents and six months ago 62½ cents.

American Piano, quarterly of 1¼% on common, and 1¼% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 25.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton, semiannual of 5%, payable July 1 to stock of June 21.

Air Reduction, quarterly of \$1, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Union Natural Gas, quarterly of 2¼%, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Regal Shoe, quarterly of 1¼% on preferred, payable July 1 to holders of June 20.

Palge Motor Car, quarterly of 1¼% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

American Cyanamid, quarterly of 1¼% preferred, payable July 9 to stock of June 29.

Nova Scotia Steel Coal, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Pilgrim Mills, quarterly of \$2 on both preferred and common, payable June 30 to stock of June 25.

Tecumseh Cotton Mills, quarterly of 1¼% payable July 1 to holders of June 20. Three months ago 2% was declared.

Chase Mills, quarterly of 1¼% payable July 1 to holders of June 21. Last quarter 2% was declared.

Osburn Mills, quarterly of 1¼% payable July 1 to holders of June 25. This is a reduction of ¼ of 1%.

Cornell Mills, a quarterly of 2% and extra of 1% both payable July 1 to holders of June 21.

FLAX-GROWING IN AFRICA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUNDEE, Scotland.—Earl Kitchener, elder brother of the famous field marshal, has been visiting Dundee to study the machinery used in flax spinning and manufacture. The Earl, who is much impressed with the potentialities of East Africa, considers that colony offers great opportunities, not only for the cultivation of flax and sisal hemp, but also for the manufacture of flax into finished articles. It is understood that he has in view a suitable location on a plateau some hundred square miles in extent, where motive power for the factory would be provided by a waterfall.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Bullish sentiment predominated in the wheat market yesterday, and prices were several points lower, with July delivery at 1.23½ and September at 1.23½. Corn prices also slumped slightly, July closing at 61½, September at 61½, and December at 60. Hogs were 10 to 15 points lower, \$8.50 being paid for better grades, which displayed the most activity. Provisions were weak. July barley 65½, September barley 63½, July rye 1.21½, September rye 1.08½, September pork 15½, July lard 10.15, September 10.50, October lard 10.62, July ribs 10.35, September ribs 10.65.

CANADA'S BUSINESS
CONDITION REVIEW

American Companies Taking
Action to Improve Trade With
Dominion and to Equalize the
Exchange Value of Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The slump in the stock market last week, carrying down as it did Canadian Pacific Railway to the lowest point within the last 20 years, was of more than ordinary interest to Canadians. While there has been general regret to see Canada's premier private security go so low, still the ups and downs of the stock market have very little effect on the course of ordinary business. This is because the price of stocks is dependent upon the earning power of business, and not business on the price of stocks.

Reports from the wide grain fields of the west continue to be excellent, the especially satisfactory feature being that those from official sources are just as good as those from private interests. President Hanna of the Canadian National, who has just returned from a visit to the west, is optimistic over the prospects. He says that in 35 years he never has found them better than they are today. He predicts a crop very much like the bumper one of 1915.

May Import Figures

During May imports from the United States declined to the extent of 32 per cent in value as compared with the same month last year, or from \$70,249,125 to \$47,736,680. In the case of the United Kingdom the decline was equal to 63 per cent, or from \$23,804,635 to \$8,602,506. This may be attributed to the decline in prices and reduced purchasing power. Not until the June returns are announced will one be able to judge of the effect of the recent changes in the Customs Act on the volume of imports.

The value of exports to the United States during May declined 32 per cent as compared with May, 1920, or from \$1,737,000 to \$1,109,000. On the other hand, the value of exports to the United Kingdom increased from \$19,115,091 in May, 1920, to \$22,783,000 for May of this year. It has been thought that the incoming of the "emergency" tariff at the end of May would have the effect of stimulating greatly exports to the United States, but of this was not the case. The exports of wheat amounted to 2,516,495 bushels, valued at \$4,699,458; while the wheat shipped to the United Kingdom amounted to 5,010,000 bushels, valued at \$9,454,415. The decline in imports from the United Kingdom to one-third the value that they were a year ago, is a surprise. This trade has been falling away rapidly during the last six months; it is now very near the point it was in May, 1917.

Trade with West Indies

Much interest is manifested in the efforts of certain American interests to right the rate of exchange between the two countries. The action of Peabody, Houghteling & Co. of Chicago in insuring their president for \$750,000 in a Canadian company, the avowed purpose being to influence other American concerns in a "trade-with-Canada" movement, has received wide notice. Following this, the United Hotels Company, which has 16 houses in the United States and in this country, announced that it would accept Canadian money at par. Such good business actions evoke a spirit of cordiality.

A point has been reached in the trade of the two countries when the rate of exchange is bound to check American imports, unless its upward movement is not checked by American investments, or a more liberal policy toward Canadian imports. This is to be seen in the greatly reduced value of exports to the republic last month, as compared with those of a year ago. It should also be borne in mind that the further restricting effect that will undoubtedly follow changes in the Customs Act has yet to be reflected in the trade returns.

Retail Demand Slow

The Canadian-West Indies trade agreement went into effect on June 18. As this grants a 50 per cent preference on certain products of these islands imported into Canada, in return for which a like preference is granted on certain Canadian products, it is hoped that the effect may be to stimulate trade between the two units. British Guiana and British Honduras are included in the arrangement, and reports indicate that trade in the Caribbean is improving.

The French Mission now in Canada, it has a trade as well as a strictly diplomatic feature is expected to promote commercial intercourse between the two countries. For racial reasons the French-Canadians are very keen on this and strong efforts will be made to secure results. Already France has greatly increased her exports to this country.

That a much larger percentage of Canadian provincial and municipal securities is being absorbed in Canada this year than last is evident from the fact that to May 31, 85 per cent had been placed at home, as against only 35.50 per cent last year.

BRITISH TREASURY RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The British Treasury receipts from April 1 to May 28, 1921, still show a deficit:

Receipts \$143,544,421
Expenditures \$159,235,531

Corresponding period last year:

Receipts \$223,032,418
Expenditures \$168,325,787

DOWNWARD AGAIN
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—The trend in the stock market was generally downward yesterday. Last week's rally was continued at the opening, but stocks fell back when buying power subsided and shorts extended their commitments. Sugars, equipments, rails and motors made further concessions in the dull final hour. Call money was easy at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 452,800 shares.

The close was heavy: American Sugar 71½, off 2½; American Woolen 67½, off 1½; Baldwin Locomotive 66½, off 2½; International Paper 50, off 2½; Cuba Cane preferred 24½, off 2; Mexican Petroleum 12½, off 5½; Pan-American Petroleum 48, off 2½; United States Rubber 51½, off 4.

GOOD UNDERTONE/
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Notwithstanding the fact that the accumulation of orders for securities over the end of the week was light, the undertone of the stock exchange market generally was good yesterday.

Although the dealings in the oil department were professional, firmness prevailed. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 9-16 and Mexican Eagle 6 1-16. Business in the money situation made for stability in the gilt-edged investment section. French loans were well maintained.

In the face of a brighter outlook in the labor situation home rails were dull. Dollar descriptions gained ground, particularly Canadian Pacific. Cheerfulness was noted in some parts of the industrial districts. Hudson's Bay was 5¼. Rubbers held well but were quiet. Kaffirs were hard.

Consols for money 46, Grand Trunk 43, De Beers 93, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 35½d. per ounce, money 4 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills 6 per cent, three months' bills 5¼% per cent.

STOCK OWNED BY
TIRE EMPLOYEES

AKRON, Ohio.—Every employee of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company is a stockholder in the corporation, there being close to 45,000 shares held for employees. The company has in excess of 10,000 men on its payroll at present.

The common stock at par was made available for the men on easy terms, permission being granted to extend payments over a period of four or five years if desired. Dividends are credited to the employee's account. In the event of passing of a dividend a bonus has been credited in the past equivalent to the dividend. No interest is charged on the unpaid balance, but 6 per cent is paid should the employee cancel his subscription.

Rivalry between departments in making a 100 per cent record was a large factor in the final result. Every subscriber took at least two shares and the total offering was oversubscribed 50 per cent. The company offered the stock to encourage thrift and savings as well as to enlist employees' interest through becoming partners.

COIN CIRCULATION
IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Small change" consisting of 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cent coins in circulation in the United States totals \$261,319,828, according to an announcement by the United States Treasury Department. This is equal to about \$2.25 per inhabitant. Silver dollars total \$77,584,548 and gold coin \$1,035,069,120.

Gold and federal reserve notes now constitute the majority of money and money tokens in circulation. Federal reserve notes in use are worth approximately \$2,783,000,000, while national bank notes are worth \$728,094,488.

Other kinds of money in use, in round numbers, are as follows: Gold certificates, \$414,000,000; silver certificates, \$185,000,000; Treasury notes of 1890, \$1,578,000; United States notes, \$334,000,000, and Federal Reserve Bank notes, \$168,000,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES STAMP DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—This state recently passed a new Stamp Duties Act which caused uncertainty in the Sydney Customs House regarding the acceptance of unstamped shipping documents. The Customs Department in Melbourne ruled that, as the Merchant Shipping Act provided that any instruments used for carrying the act into effect were exempt from stamp duty, the shipping documents came within that exemption, and, so far as the registration was concerned, should be accepted without regard to the payment of state stamp duty. The Melbourne advice also stated, however: "It does not follow from this that the transactions will necessarily escape state stamp duty, should such duty be applicable. The liability of the transactions to such duty is a matter between the parties to the transaction and the state authorities."

CRUDE OIL PRICES REDUCED

FINLAY, Ohio.—Another reduction of 15 cents a barrel has been put into effect by the Ohio Oil Company on one grade of crude oil, while another grade has been cut 25 cents.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. July 11.34, October 12.15, December 12.67, January 12.74, March 13.14. Spot cotton quiet, middling 11.50.

EXCHANGE RATES
AND REPARATIONS

Payment Was Due in Gold
Marks but When Demanded
in Dollars It Had the Effect of
Bringing Down Sterling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The best thing about secret history is that it hardly ever gets written. It remains the delight of those who happen to be in the know, and one of its great charms is that it will never be common property. But there is no monopoly of information, and what usually happens is that all sorts of people manage to get hold of all sorts of ends of the story, and duly retail it to their confidants. In the firm belief that it is the whole truth. That is what has been happening, for example, about the quite sensational events in the exchange market in connection with the first reparation payments under the new agreement.

Make-Up of Payment

On May 19 the Germans announced, in a letter signed by Mr. Nergmann, that they were prepared to pay immediately 150,000,000 gold marks as a first installment of the 1,000,000,000 marks due on May 31. Soon afterward the constitution of this first installment became known. It consisted of about \$11,500,000, \$3,500,000, something rather less than \$3,000,000 in French, Belgian, and Swiss francs, and the remainder in odd lots of neutral currencies, for instance, Danish crowns, Swedish and Norwegian kroner and Spanish pesetas. There was a small remaining balance of 1,000,000 marks available in gold. Sterling exchange on New York was quoted at the time round about \$4 to the pound. From this very ordinary beginning, the Reparation Commission succeeded in developing a most exciting and dramatic situation. For the question immediately arose, in what form the foreign currencies at the disposal of Germany were to be transferred to the Allies. The payment was due in gold marks, but the Reparation Commission apparently came to the conclusion that the only currency which could be relied upon to keep its value was United States dollars. Without saying a word to anyone, they promptly demanded payment in dollars.

Germans Buy Dollars

Now every one knows that the value of dollars in the autumn is apt to increase, and that in the early summer, when there are relatively few payments being made to America and when visitors from the United States of America are coming to Europe, dollars become cheaper than at other times. Naturally enough this fact did not escape the Germans. They had been required by the Reparation Commission to effect the conversion into dollars of all the various currencies which they offered, and if further payments of the same sort were to be made in dollars also, the best thing the Germans could do was to buy all the dollars they could in the exchange market at once.

This they accordingly proceeded to do, with the results that might have been expected. Very large orders for dollars were pitched into the exchange market to be executed at best without limit, and since most of this type of business still has to come through London, the rate for sterling on New York fell like a stone. But the disorganization of the exchange did not very seriously disturb the Germans, for the London rate on Berlin remained unaffected. Besides, the time to be paid was not far off. The little time to be paid was not far off. The little time to be paid was not far off. The little time to be paid was not far off.

The Danger and Damage

At this point the story begins to get a little ragged. What happened next is not very generally known. There were rumors of hurried journeys to and fro between London and Paris, there was talk of protest and intervention by the great banks on both sides of the channel. But the end of the month arrived and the first payments due by the Germans before June 1 had all been safely loaded onto the exhausted exchanges; for the time being the danger was over, and nothing remained to do but to make sure that this sort of thing should not be allowed to happen again. The damage done in this first instance is probably irretrievable, for the sterling rate could not be expected to have much rebound left if it at this time of year. Merchants and others who had been expecting an eventual fall in the rate, have hurriedly come to the conclusion that the reasonable swing is already upon them, and the whole movement has consequently been antedated. Once the ball was set rolling by the Germans, every one else who had an interest in dollars began tumbling into the market to secure himself against further sterling depreciation.

To prevent a repetition of this condition the commission is reported to have decided that for the present month payments shall be made in European money instead of the dollar.

CURB MARKET OPENING

NEW YORK, New York.—A good-sized crowd attended the official opening at the New York Curb Market Association Exchange on Trinity Place Monday. The first official transaction on the tape was 100 Maracaibo Oil at 25¼. Trading was quite active during the first hour, and then turned dull.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS
AND WOOL TRADE

Two Institutions Criticized for
Action Claim They Were Notified
Too Late to Withdraw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Two Australian banks have been criticized by those interested in the stability of Australia's wool industry, on the ground that these banks had not cooperated in the attempt to regulate offerings and fix reserves in London wool auctions. It is stated, however, on behalf of the Associated Banks that the banks concerned were not approached until the last moment and they were then powerless to withdraw wool from sale as they had no authority from their clients to do so. The banks were not opposed to the Bawra scheme and would give every assistance but it must be for the growers themselves whether they would or would not support Bawra.

There can be little doubt that the wool growers are in favor of stabilization. Mr. E. Jowett, the wealthy representative in the federal Parliament of pastoral interests, recently told the House of Representatives that practically the whole of the wool growers and 53 out of 54 wool selling brokers in Australia had endorsed the proposal for a restriction on the export of such wool as would otherwise be sold in London regardless of price. Mr. Jowett stated that the accumulation of wool was becoming colossal. In the first place there were 1,700,000 bales of carry-over wool held by Bawra, also 800,000 bales of New Zealand carry-over, making a total of 2,500,000 bales; the British Government had also 200,000 bales of South African wool. For all this wool the producers had received the appraised price of 15½d. a pound. The whole of Bawra wool, therefore, now represented profit, half of which would go to the British Government and half to the growers. At present not half of the season's clip has been sold, and there was little prospect of it being disposed of during the present year. The amount estimated to be unsold was 1,000,000 bales of Australian and 300,000 bales of New Zealand wool. Adding these amounts to the carry-over wool already mentioned there was a stock of 4,000,000 bales unsold. The new clip would also be coming on the market in August or September.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Webb-Pomeroy Export Trade Act has been beneficial to American exporters, with 1920 total exports by 48 associations operating under the act totaling \$231,000,000.

Statistics for 1914 on China's gold resources show that 29,522 acres were used for mining, that the production was 71,512 ounces, and that the number of native companies was 199. Primitive methods are used.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Texas, has reduced its discount rates on all securities from 6½ to 6 per cent. A decree has been issued authorizing the city of Verdun, France, to issue bonds of 90,000,000 francs, redeemable in 30 years.

New Zealand has placed orders in Great Britain for 45 large locomotives, 2500 cms and 12,000 tons of rails at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000. The New Zealand Government has ordered a plant for installing hydro-electric works and has allocated \$7,000,000 for the development of hydro-electrical power. The New Zealand Prime Minister says that this work stands at the foremost of all schemes for the development of the Dominion.

The Italian Government has decided to abolish immediately all restrictions on foreign exchange transactions, according to a cablegram from United States Commercial Attaché H. C. Maclean at Rome. The activity of the National Institute of Exchange will be limited to securing exchange for government payments.

The capital of the Jacob Dold Packing Company of Buffalo has been increased from \$6,000,000 to \$8,500,000.

GERMAN SHIPPING
LINES' PROSPECTS

Shares Attracting Attention of
Speculators and Annual Re-
ports of One Company at Least
Reveal Some Good Profits

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Considerable speculation in shipping shares attracts attention here, prompted perhaps by the not unfavorable prospects which, once the reparation question is settled, German shipping companies may be expected to have.

The annual reports for the years 1916-1920 of the Hansa Shipping Company of Bremen which have just been published suggest that the industry is by no means in a bankrupt condition. The net profits of the company during 1918 were only 233,875 marks whereas in the year 1919 they had leapt up to 2,594,471 marks and last year to the huge sum of 8,897,597 marks. A dividend of 10 per cent has been declared. In their report for the past year the board declare the company is now in a position to get back a small portion of its former business.

The report continues: "With other German shipping companies we have entered into contracts for the construction of new boats but unfortunately, owing to the scarcity of raw materials on the one hand and the interruption caused by strikes on the other, delay in their delivery has been very great. We hope, however, in the course of the present year to have at our disposal a number of new ships which will enable us to resume our former services regularly with India and La Plata. Quite recently we organized a service with north and south Spain and are very highly satisfied at the results so far obtained." Other German shipping companies report expansion projects.

In the shipping world here, as brief cables have indicated, the exclusion of Mr. Hugo Stinnes, Germany's outstanding industrial magnate, from the board of supervision of the Hamam-America line has occasioned considerable surprise. As is well known Mr. Stinnes for some years past has obtained a growing influence over the German shipping trade and as a consequence a conflict has occasionally occurred between his own interests and those of the Hamburg-America Shipping Company, of whose board of supervision he was a prominent member. At the annual meeting of the company recently it was indicated that at the next election Mr. Stinnes would probably lose his seat and such has now actually proved the case. Curiously enough another great steel magnate, Mr. Haniel from Düsseldorf, has been elected to the place of Mr. Stinnes on the board of supervision. Although no great effect on the trade position of the Hamburg-America line is expected to accrue from his election from the supervision board the report circulates here that Mr. Stinnes proposes to become associated with another great shipping concern, negotiations for that object having already been started.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Parity
Sterling	\$2.75 1/2	\$2.73 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0804 1/2	.0799 1/2	.1330
France (Belgian)	.0803 1/2	.0797 1/2	.1330
France (Swiss)	.1692	.1682	.1320
Lire	.0485 1/2	.0489	.1320
Guilder	.3305	.3292	.4020
German mark	.0134	.0135 1/2	.2380
Canadian dollar	.88 1/2	.88 1/2	...
Argentine peso	.2012	.2025	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0590	.0650	.1320
Pesetas	.1218	.1216	.1325
Swedish krona	.2245	.2230	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1440	.1420	.2680
Danish kroner	.1705	.1690	.2680

AUSTRALIA OPENS TOUR WITH VICTORY

Defeats England in the First of Their 1921 Test Cricket Matches on the Trent Bridge Ground at Nottingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, England.—It cannot be said that the defeat of England's national cricket eleven by the representatives of Australia at the historic Trent Bridge ground here in the first test match of the 1921 series came as a surprise to followers of cricket in the two countries concerned. But it can be said that the result was not overwhelming from an English point of view, for all recognized that the enforced absence of J. B. Hobbs and J. W. Hearne from the home team had a great deal to do with the 10 wickets margin by which the Australians triumphed.

A feature of this meeting, the hundredth anniversary of its kind between England and Australia, was low scoring. Only six players made more than 20 runs in one inning, and the highest personal score in the game was Warren Bardsley's 66 for Australia. Contrary to his habit when in Australia last winter, J. W. H. T. Douglas, the English skipper, was the loser, and, with the wicket a trifle soft on top but hard enough underneath, put his men in first. J. D. Knight and Percy Holmes opened proceedings, the former batting very unseasonably against the "demon" bowling of J. M. Gregory and E. A. Macdonald until caught by Hanson Carter behind the wicket. An unexpected collapse followed, and then Douglas came, "mowed," a slow off ball from W. W. Armstrong, the Australian skipper, to the leg side, and departed, his brief stay having added very few runs to the score. F. E. Woolley made 20 in attractive style before he was brilliantly caught in the slips by E. L. Hendry. A ball later, Holmes, who was making his first appearance in a test match, was out for 30, his display being the brightest spot in a comparatively colorless innings. The other newcomers to "test" play, V. W. C. Jupp, T. L. Richmond, Ernest Tyldesley, and Knight scarcely made memorable debuts, the English first innings terminating for 112.

Granted that Gregory and Macdonald bowled very well and fast, it must also be admitted that they were treated with an undue amount of respect. Gregory crashed the ball down on his imposing height and incidentally caused it to rear unpleasantly at times, and Macdonald, with his free, rhythmic action, lost nothing by comparison with his colleagues. The English batsmen at times gave the impression that they considered every ball delivered by an Australian as necessarily difficult to play, and, accordingly, made bad shots at comparatively loose balls with the inevitable result that they either pulled the ball into their wickets or "kicked" a simple catch to the ever alert fieldmen.

The Australians commenced their innings with Bardsley and H. L. Collins, to the bowling of Harry Howell and Douglas. The former, although as fast as ever, was pitching too far outside the off stump. Douglas, who showed good judgment in the manipulation of his bowlers, although perhaps he did not put himself on quite so much as would have been good, was well on the wicket. When 29 had appeared on the scoreboard T. L. Richmond, a "googly" bowler from Nottingham, was given the ball. He bowled erratically in his first two overs, but in his third he appealed successfully for leg before the wicket against Collins. The Australians were not batting up to reputation, three more of them being out the same way. Gregory, McCartney and C. E. Fellow batted easily, while Carter, the Australian "stumper," hit up 33, the score at the fall of the last Australian wicket being 232.

The Australian innings, which commenced late on the Saturday afternoon, finished at mid-day on the following Monday, and the wicket was drying after a sharp fall of rain when England's representatives went in to bat for a second time. Knight began well. He played gracefully and with force, and when run out as the result of some bad judgment on the part of E. H. Hendren, looked well set. Nothing further eventful happened in the way of scoring until Woolley took his stand. At this point the bowlers were getting a great amount of work on the ball, while the fielding was beyond reproach. With Woolley gone the lamented "tail" in the English eleven was seen at work, with the result that England was all out 147—a slight improvement on the previous innings. Requiring only 28 runs to win the Australians again opened with Bardsley and Collins, Jupp and Richmond were commissioned to do their best with the ball, but their plucky efforts were in vain, and the record of results in test games had to be altered to: Australia won 41, England won 40, Drawn, 19. The summary:

ENGLAND

First Innings Second Innings
D. Knight, c. 8 run out 28
Carter, b. Gregory 3
Percy Holmes, b. c. Taylor, b. Macdonald 30
Ernest Tyldesley, b. Gregory 7
E. H. Hendren, b. c. Macdonald 7
J. W. H. T. Douglas, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 11
J. M. Gregory, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 11
F. E. Woolley, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 20
V. W. C. Jupp, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 20
A. J. Macdonald, c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 15
W. W. Armstrong, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 15
H. L. Collins, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 15
Total 147

AUSTRALIA—First Innings
H. L. Collins, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 66
G. O. McCartney, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 57
J. M. Gregory, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 11
W. W. Armstrong, b. c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 11
C. E. Fellow, c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 23
Hanson Carter, b. Woolley 23
T. J. E. Andrews, c. Hendry, b. Macdonald 23
E. L. Hendry, not out 13
E. A. Macdonald, c. Knight, b. Woolley 10
E. A. Macdonald, c. Knight, b. Woolley 10
Byes, 4; 1-b, 5; 2-b, 1; 3-b, 1; 4-b, 1; 5-b, 1; 6-b, 1; 7-b, 1; 8-b, 1; 9-b, 1; 10-b, 1; 11-b, 1; 12-b, 1; 13-b, 1; 14-b, 1; 15-b, 1; 16-b, 1; 17-b, 1; 18-b, 1; 19-b, 1; 20-b, 1; 21-b, 1; 22-b, 1; 23-b, 1; 24-b, 1; 25-b, 1; 26-b, 1; 27-b, 1; 28-b, 1; 29-b, 1; 30-b, 1; 31-b, 1; 32-b, 1; 33-b, 1; 34-b, 1; 35-b, 1; 36-b, 1; 37-b, 1; 38-b, 1; 39-b, 1; 40-b, 1; 41-b, 1; 42-b, 1; 43-b, 1; 44-b, 1; 45-b, 1; 46-b, 1; 47-b, 1; 48-b, 1; 49-b, 1; 50-b, 1; 51-b, 1; 52-b, 1; 53-b, 1; 54-b, 1; 55-b, 1; 56-b, 1; 57-b, 1; 58-b, 1; 59-b, 1; 60-b, 1; 61-b, 1; 62-b, 1; 63-b, 1; 64-b, 1; 65-b, 1; 66-b, 1; 67-b, 1; 68-b, 1; 69-b, 1; 70-b, 1; 71-b, 1; 72-b, 1; 73-b, 1; 74-b, 1; 75-b, 1; 76-b, 1; 77-b, 1; 78-b, 1; 79-b, 1; 80-b, 1; 81-b, 1; 82-b, 1; 83-b, 1; 84-b, 1; 85-b, 1; 86-b, 1; 87-b, 1; 88-b, 1; 89-b, 1; 90-b, 1; 91-b, 1; 92-b, 1; 93-b, 1; 94-b, 1; 95-b, 1; 96-b, 1; 97-b, 1; 98-b, 1; 99-b, 1; 100-b, 1; 101-b, 1; 102-b, 1; 103-b, 1; 104-b, 1; 105-b, 1; 106-b, 1; 107-b, 1; 108-b, 1; 109-b, 1; 110-b, 1; 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DRYS AROUSED BY ASSAULTS ON LAW

Need of Increased Activity by the Defenders of Prohibition Pointed Out—Duty of Citizens in Crisis Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York.—That the prohibition forces must keep organized and continue, not only a national but a greater activity to offset the vigorous campaign of the liquor interests, was the warning issued here by William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

The anti-prohibition parade, with its inherent nullification attempt at political intimidation, he said, and the liquor organizations like that recently announced in Rochester, are helping to prove to the friends, not only of prohibition, but of law and order generally, that there is grave danger that the law may be emasculated and prohibition be "hamstrung" before it has a fair chance. Hence the drys have before them a two-fold task:

To protect and strengthen the enforcement laws which determine the conditions under which enforcement must be carried on. This involves as much effort as was ever required to bring about the enactment of prohibition.

To marshal public sentiment to sustain conscientious enforcement officials and repudiate the other kind, teaching the people how to make local self-government responsive to the moral and patriotic convictions of the citizenship.

Mr. Anderson quoted the recent statements of Herbert Hoare, the Australian who sold out his business to devote himself to temperance activity there, and who finds the results of prohibition in the United States most encouraging. Dr. Caleb W. Saleeby of London was quoted as saying after investigating conditions in this country:

"Prohibition is making America safe for motherhood and childhood. The economic effects will be seen in the near future, and if Great Britain does not follow the lead of the United States and Canada in banishing the racial poison, alcohol, it will face inevitable decadence. A drugged lion cannot compete with a sober eagle. In spite of unremitting working being done in war-cursed Europe, no hope can be offered there until the alcohol factor has been grappled with as it has been in America."

"In the light of such statements," said Mr. Anderson, "we can well afford to take courage and see to it that the clamor of an outlaw liquor traffic is not allowed to mislead the American public. The truth will make the world actually free of alcohol, the same as it is being made free in religion and government. It will facilitate religious and political freedom everywhere. The sooner the truth can be got to the people the less of human woe and wreckage there will be. The greatest contribution that we can make to the world prohibition is to make good on prohibition here in New York."

I. W. W. INACTIVE IN KANSAS THIS YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas has a little complaint to make about the I. W. W. this year. Two months ago Solidarity, the I. W. W. weekly newspaper, announced that all organizers had been directed to stay out of Kansas during the harvest season, because of the "un-American, illegal and shameful" treatment heretofore meted out to these organizers during the wheat-harvest season.

It looked suspicious to Richard J. Hopkins, attorney, and L. T. Hussey, state fire marshal, who went ahead with their plans for fighting the I. W. W. during the harvest as in several previous seasons. And it is said to be well that they did, for the organizers came into the State in great numbers as heretofore. They proceeded in a different manner this year, however. None of them carried the I. W. W. literature. They did not have the membership books, nor the blank receipts for dues. When they struck a prospect they had him write his name on any scrap of paper that might be handy. The harvest hand who signed was told that he would later receive literature and a bill for his dues.

A single organizer of the 20 so far picked up in the State had documents relative to the organization. They could not be held under the anti-syndicalism law, because they were not spreading anti-American literature, and it would be impossible to hold the harvest hands as witnesses as to what had been told. The organizers are simply being offered jobs as harvest workers. When they refuse the jobs two or three times they are picked up as vagrants, and are being held by the police under the general vagrancy law, which keeps them away from the harvest hands for the present, at least.

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The St. Charles

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MONADNOCK

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Vineyards—A Diversity of Beautiful Scenery

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New Chase House

And Plan Delightful Side Trips

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SUGAR HILL, N. H.

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The booklet of this exceptionally

homelike, attractive house has a guide

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Write to me any way in which I

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A high class Resort Hotel catering to the best

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Delicious Food, at-

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Excellent Cafe in Connection

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RECOMMENDATIONS ON RACE PROBLEM

Retiring Governor of Georgia
Urges State Constabulary and
State Grand and Petit Juries
in Cases of Mob Violence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The latter part of Gov. Hugh H. Dorsey's message to the Georgia Legislature on Saturday, when he retired from office, was taken up with a discussion on the race question, particularly as it refers to mob violence and lynching. He quoted a list of 58 lynchings said to have occurred in Georgia during the four years of his administration, and on this showing made various recommendations, including establishment of state constabulary, discontinuance of state grand jury, establishment of a state grand jury to investigate causes of mob violence, and trial of officers for lack of vigilance. In this connection the Governor said:

"When information of impending mob violence is brought to the attention of the executive, he should not be handicapped by having to await a call for military assistance from local authorities, but should be authorized, and, indeed, it should be his duty to see that officers get in immediate touch with the situation and take whatever precautionary measures are advisable."

State Constabulary

"The financial condition of the State will not permit, but as soon as that can be changed and adequate funds provided, a state constabulary should be established. Such a constabulary should be subject to the orders of the chief executive, not only in cases of emergency, but for the enforcement of all the State's criminal laws. Much could be done by a governor through this agency to check all forms of crime, and especially could the violation of the prohibition laws be greatly curbed. Such a force could also compel the payment of automobile license fees and thus increase the State's revenues. Many sheriffs are wholly derelict in their duties in this respect. The law establishing such a police force should, of course, guard against its becoming a political machine in the hands of the executive, but this can be easily accomplished. Many of the other states have already established such constabularies, and where so established they have been found efficient and wonderfully helpful."

State Grand Jury

"A method should be provided whereby a state grand jury, that is, one composed of citizens selected from all sections of the State under proper rules, regulations and safeguards, and aided and assisted by a special prosecuting attorney, might make a full and complete investigation into crime, and have authority to return presentments against those participating in mob violence. Those thus indicted should be tried at such a place as would be most conducive to the ascertaining of the truth, and before a traverse jury likewise drawn from the entire State. While this is drastic, still I submit that the nature of the offense against the sovereignty, peace, order and dignity of the State is such as to warrant those measures."

FREE EDUCATION FOR UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Opportunity for the unemployed of the State to improve their time by study is to be afforded by the division of university extension, State Department of Education, in a free public education plan which it is about to put into operation for those who are out of work or engaged in part time employment. Daytime classes will be established in a subject in the cities and towns as soon as a sufficient number of persons are found who wish to take it up. The courses will be generally similar to those given in evening technical and commercial schools. The student will be obliged to meet no expense other than a small enrollment charge and in some courses the cost of textbooks and materials. By a similar plan the division of university extension has formed in this State during the past year 465 classes, most of which, however, were given in the evening or the late afternoon to accommodate persons engaged in business during the day. During this period more than 30,000 men and women received instruction in state university extension courses. The organization of day classes on a large scale for the unemployed is planned to bring university extension education nearer to the needs of the people of the Commonwealth.

PRESIDENT HARDING TO BE AT PLYMOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—President Harding has officially accepted the invitation to be present at the ceremonies here on August 1 incident to the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. He will be accompanied by Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby, who will come with him on the Mayflower, the chairman of the tercentenary committee announced yesterday. In addition to the United States warships which have been assigned to visit Plymouth the British and Dutch governments have been asked to send craft here for the big day. The representatives of these governments have signified their intention of being present. Governor Cox and his staff also will attend. A big amphitheater is being erected from which the guests will review the

parade and pageant that will be features of the occasion. The army and navy will be represented among the marchers and while the parade is in progress, airplanes will circle over the route.

MEDICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS TO CEASE

Hartford, Connecticut, Board of
Health Says It Has No Money
Nor Authority to Proceed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Expressing himself as desirous of a law that would give the Hartford Board of Health an opportunity to function efficiently in the matter of school inspection without violating preference as to medical schools or forcing submission to inspection against religious beliefs, Dr. C. T. Botford, clerk of the health board, announces that the board has decided to discontinue medical inspection in the public schools after June 30 on the ground that it has neither the money nor the authority to proceed.

Under the present laws of the State the question of medical inspection rests with the individual school districts unless they delegate their power to the Board of Health. According to Dr. Botford the board sent a notice to each of the districts formally asking it to comply with the law by delegating the duty of inspection to the board if it did not wish to carry on the work. Only one district answered and that one declined.

The situation in Hartford encouraged the state commission of health to introduce in the Legislature the measure known as the Healing Arts Bill, which aroused so much indignation because of its autocratic tendencies and its evident trespass on liberty of conscience and choice, that it never got beyond the committee hearings.

HONOR TO BE PAID FRENCH GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—A memorial celebration will be held on July 4 by the Sons of the American Revolution in honor of Gen. Bechet Rochefontaine of Ay-on-the-Marne, who served as a military engineer under George Washington during the Revolutionary War in the United States. The celebration will link the Marne of the past with the Marne of the recent war, and will be held under the monument to General Rochefontaine in St. Paul's churchyard on Rockefeller Boulevard. The Council General of the Department of the Marne and the Municipal Council of Ay will be represented by Julien Massing.

DISARMAMENT AND PROHIBITION URGED

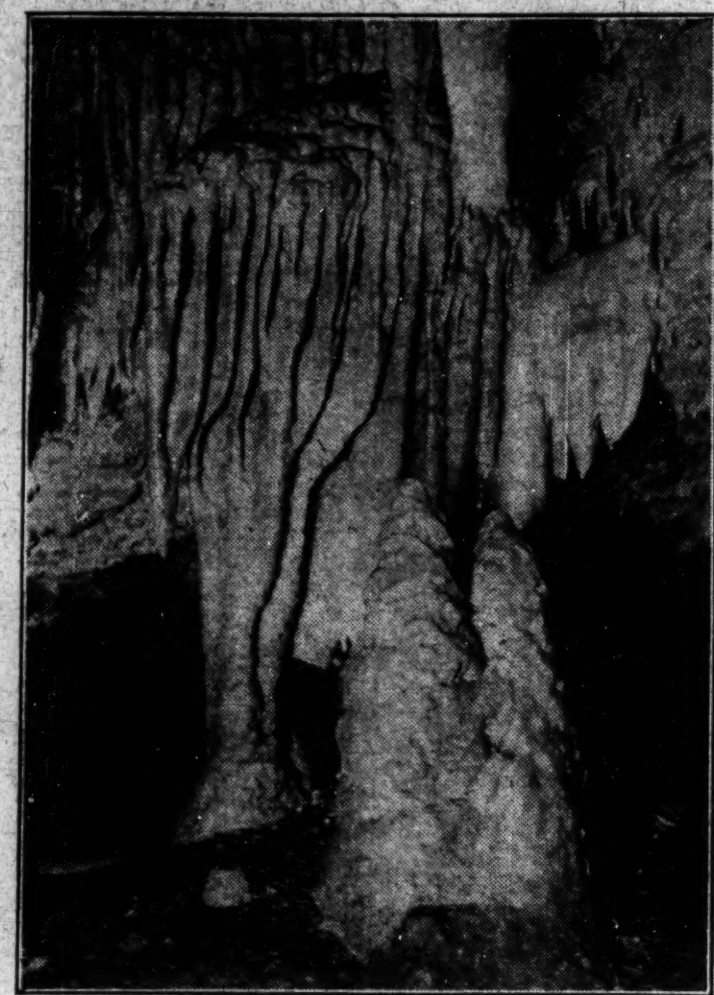
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Resolutions calling upon the United States to give all its efforts to securing an international conference to consider a world-wide reduction of armaments, were adopted at the New England yearly meeting of the Society of Friends.

The meeting also went on record as

THE MARBLE HALLS OF OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Oregon boasts a series of wonderful caves, located in Josephine County, which differ from all other caves in two particulars. In the first place, they are so far from railroads and civilization, and so far back in the mountains that their splendors are little known. Only since the government took charge of the caves in 1908 and built a government trail in to them through the wild and rugged Si-



The twin sisters

kiyou Mountains have visitors in any considerable number explored the caves. Even today only a comparatively small percentage of Oregon's population has seen the wondrous subterranean underworld of the Siskiyou, and few are the tourists that have taken the ride from Grant's Pass for 40 miles into the mountain wilderness.

Unlike other famous underground passages, the Oregon caves are therefore comparatively unknown. They are unique in another particular. They are situated in the heart of a vast mountain of pure marble, and are decorated and furnished with marvelous natural creations in limestone.

Joaquin Miller visited these caves in 1908. He suggested in Sunset Magazine that this world's wonder of the west ought to be called "The Marble Halls." In 1909 by proclamation of President Taft, the United States took charge of the caves and

entrance of the main corridor. He is a member of the Forest Service and is employed to guide visitors through the caves and to see that no one breaks or carries off any of the wonderful limestone formations. No one may venture into The Marble Halls without his sanction and guidance. The Marble Halls of Oregon have been explored to a depth of 1600 feet, and some of the tortuous and underground trails have been traversed to a measured distance of 3300 feet. They were discovered by an Oregon rancher in 1874, but not thoroughly explored until 1911 when the government employed Dr. Winchell, of the University of Wisconsin, to investigate the caves. A little later N. P. McDuff of the Forest Service mapped out and charted the various caverns and corridors, after taking careful measurements, and he submitted a written report which is now on file at the Forest Service's office in Grant's Pass.

There are two main floors or tiers of caves, but because of the devious winding avenues and blind alleys in certain parts of the mountain at least five floors can be distinguished. The size and extent of these caves may be imagined when it is said that one passage, as yet unexplored, is known to be nearly three miles in length. It is now partially choked up by dirt and debris. Its existence and extent was determined by the following experiment: Members of the Forest Service went to the Williams Creek or Apple gate side of the mountain, and there by a partly filled up entrance built a fire. A strong wind blew this smoke into the hole and presently those watching at the entrance on the other side of the mountain saw great volumes of smoke issuing from the main entrance. Smoke had thus been blown entirely through the vast mountain of marble by the gusts, proving that there is a corridor through Grayback as yet unexplored and unexcavated.

We found that it required the best part of a long afternoon to go through the caves, not stopping to linger long at any one marvel. Once the new corridor is excavated so that visitors can pass through, there will probably be many, many side trips to take because of little corridors leading off from the main avenue, and possibly the better part of a day will be required if the visitor is to see the whole of the caves. There is another possibility. There may yet be discovered shafts in old Grayback which lead down farther and deeper than any so far discovered, and these may lead to floors and levels containing more splendors, if such be possible, than any tier of caverns yet found.

Nature has been at great pains to decorate these labyrinthine avenues and chambers of The Marble Halls. To be sure, there are certain grottoes where the scenery is bare, vast, gloomy; where great, plain-looking casks and slab-sided boulders loom; but for the most part the caves are of dazzling and gorgeous beauty. A good example of this is the wonderful limestone creation known as the Garden of the Gods. It is in the clefts of the rock along the side-walls of a winding causeway. You are passing along, candle held high above your head, when the guide calls your attention to these apertures in the walls, and you note that they are from 6 inches to 12 inches high in places. Holding your candle forward you peer far, far back into the crevices, and wonder of wonders, an amazing fairy-land strikes your view. It resembles

nothing more or less than St. John's visioned celestial city in miniature. In fact, fancy finds there whatsoever it will. There are spires, turrets, domes, cathedral arches, bridges, flowing waters, and wondrous little cities, all sparkling in the candlelight as with diamonds and rubies and all manner of precious stones.

The limestone decorations are formed by the continuous deposit of particles of limestone which are carried into the heart of the mountain of marble by the slow but continuous trickling and dripping of water. It is estimated by engineers in the Bureau of Mines for Oregon that some of the monuments have been in the process of making for 80,000 years.

In Joaquin Miller's Chapel the huge stalactites from the ceiling come down and unite with the giant stalagmites which reach up from the floor, and thus splendid columns of stone are formed. The same thing is to be seen in the Garden of the Gods, already described, and in the garden the columns and figures are miniature. In the Beehive Room the ceilings and walls are decorated with creations resembling vast nests of hornets. Entering the cavern one is awed by the number of these strange nests and is half prepared to hear the hum and buzz of innumerable insects. The guide allays all apprehension at this time by announcing that there is absolutely no animal life to be found in the Oregon caves. Some caves have woodrats and mice in them, but a rat or a mouse would find marble walls extremely tough gnawing. Besides, animal life would have to contend with the utter darkness of the caverns.

Some visitors to the Beehive Room have fancied that the great nests, some of them seven feet through, resemble great garden vegetables, such as cabbages, carrots and beets. The fact is that imagination can find whatsoever it will in this strange cavern.

In entering the caves you must bend over a little. A stiff, ice-cold breeze smites you and before you have gone far, this wind snuffs out your flickering candle. You scramble in the wake of the gleam afforded by the miner's lamp affixed to the cap of the guide. The first cavern reached is known as Watson's Grotto. Here the wind has ceased to blow, and every one hastily relights his candle. The cold is no longer noticeable. Watson's Grotto is a fine large place, and the visitor who has been somewhat alarmed by his hurried progress through the first corridor is glad once again to stand erect and examine the mammoth cave. Some of the corridors connecting the inner caverns are much smaller than the one first encountered. There is, for example, the Wiggle Hole, which is so rugged, precipitate and narrow, so narrow that you have to get down on all fours, scramble, scoot and crawl, down, down, down until you think that the causeway will never find an ending. Then of a sudden you come out into a fine large chapel.

Some of the limestone objects in The Marble Halls bear a curious resemblance to natural features of the landscape, to mountains, meadows, lakes and cataracts. Thus the Twin Sisters are like twin snow-capped peaks. There is also Niagara Falls, Lake Michigan, Mount Shasta, the Coral Garden, Atlantic Ocean, the Petrified Garden, Rippling Beaches and Yosemite Falls. Other features remind us of the work of great sculptors and architects. Such are the Grand Column, Washington's Statue, statue of Rain-in-the-Face, and the White House.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

JAMES K. HACKETT
IN PARIS

Appears as Macbeth and Othello
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Probably the most notable event in recent theatrical annals of Paris is the triumph achieved by James K. Hackett at his two performances at the National Theater of the Odéon. The invitation given to the American actor by the French Government to produce Shakespearean plays in English is a rare honor that crowns the artistic reputation of Mr. Hackett. He showed himself entirely worthy of this official recognition. All Paris, as the phrase goes, came to hear him. From the President of the Republic to the humblest citizen, all ranks were represented in the State Theater.

Originally, it was arranged that Firmin Gémier, who is probably the leading French actor of the day, should appear with Mr. Hackett in "Macbeth." It was intended that the French actor should speak in French and the American actor in English. Such bilingual performances are not uncommon on the operatic stage but the principal precedent of the dramatic stage was the New York performance of the Italian Salvini with Edwin Booth. The idea was fascinating at first sight but reflection will show that such a building of Babel on the boards is unwise. It would have converted a serious attempt to show the French how Shakespeare, according to English and American traditions, should be played into a mere freak production.

Probably it was in consequence of the criticisms of this project that were made that the program was modified. It was then resolved that a second program should be given in which Mr. Hackett and Mr. Gémier would appear together only in a single act, a scene from "Othello." In the end even this notion was abandoned and a straightforward performance was given on two evenings. On the first evening Mr. Hackett, playing with an English company, was superb in "Macbeth." On the second evening Mr. Hackett produced an act from "Macbeth" and an act from "Othello," while Mr. Gémier with a French company produced an act from "The Merchant of Venice."

The most important thing to note about this exceptional theatrical event is the strong contrast that exists between French and Anglo-Saxon acting. It would be wrong for the writer to pronounce pontifically in favor of one method or the other. Nevertheless, it is impossible to conceal one's preference for the reserve and dignity of the Hackett school. An excellent opportunity was afforded to study the two styles. Mr. Gémier is a clever actor. He has done much to popularize Shakespearean plays in France. But it must be confessed that Shakespeare seen through French eyes and interpreted by French actors is not the Shakespeare of English tradition. In practically all Shakespearean characters there is a certain nobility and one sympathizes with them even in their worst manifestation.

The Shylock of Mr. Gémier, for example, was a cringing, sneaking Jew, a miserable, petty personage. Mr. Gémier presented the audience with a wonderful caricature. His study was full of subtle observation. He indulged in constant gestures and kept the attention alert. As a piece of exhortation, this acting was immense, and Mr. Gémier rightly obtained triumph. But somehow the conception shocked those who have long known the Shakespearean poetry and drama. There was no nobility in this character and the immense and bitter racial antagonism became a rather insignificant and altogether base thing.

But, apart from this question of interpretation, the difference of temperament and talent between Mr. Gémier and Mr. Hackett was to be observed. This difference appears generally to have puzzled the French. They were amazed that an actor who critics show it in all their articles to be the sobriety of Mr. Hackett. Here is an actor who cultivates that great reserve that is not only typical of the best Anglo-Saxon acting, but seems to be the only method of producing Shakespearean drama. Outcries and tirades, extravagant gestures, were missing—and rightly missing. The drama was an internal drama. One felt that great passions were stirring within Macbeth and Othello. But these passions were conveyed by quiet inflections of the voice, scarcely perceptible movements. The measure and the dignity of Mr. Hackett are beyond all praise. He is—or at least he was on these occasions—an actor who does not rant, who does not mistake external commotion for internal emotion. This method and these qualities were a revelation to the French, who, however, appreciated them, and gave the heartiest reception to Mr. Hackett.

Rarely has there been more enthusiasm shown in any French theater. The company which assisted Mr. Hackett was altogether excellent. Distinguished British and American actors and actresses offered their services when it was known that he had received this invitation. Miss Sibyll, Thordike as Lady Macbeth, was admirable, and Mr. Leslie Faber in the role of Macduff showed himself to be a powerful actor. It would be tedious to pick out a few of those who assisted in the production of Macbeth, but it should, perhaps, be mentioned that John Drinkwater and George Middleton, the dramatists, were among the actors.

The finest performance, probably, was that of the third act of "Othello," and it is impossible not to express the highest appreciation of Mr. H. A. Sainsbury, who took the part of Iago. Not often has a suaver and more insinuating Iago been seen. Beatrice

Beckley (Mrs. Hackett) was a most acceptable Desdemona.

The workings of an obsession in a great nature were shown with an understanding, a sincerity, a dignity, a simplicity, a restraint, that marked Mr. Hackett as one of the best of Othellos. Physically he is well endowed, and his deep, rich voice, which sometimes grows rude, is particularly expressive. He is to be felicitated upon a memorable performance.

The result of this visit has been to stimulate interest in Shakespeare. Already several managers, notably Mr. Gémier and Mr. Copeau, have produced Shakespearean plays, and their example is likely to be followed in the near future.

"A FAMILY MAN"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"A Family Man," by John Galsworthy, at the Comedy Theater, London. The John Builder. Norman McKinnel
Julia. Mary Barton
Camille. Auriol Lee
Topping. D. A. Clarke-Smith
The Mayor of Secord.

Laurence Hanray. Eric T. F. Lugg
Maid. Astha Kenish
Guy Harrington. Francis Lister
Athena. Sibell Archdale
Ralph Builder. Arthur Burns
Francis Chantrey. John Howell
Martin. Eugene Leahy
Moon. Julian d'Albie
A Journalist. Reginald Bach

LONDON, England.—Now that the world in general should be setting its house in order, after the prolonged struggle between the nations, we see more than ever, in Europe, a drama that shall help the people to carry out effectively the colossal task that lies before them. We want plays that are beautiful, and optimistic, with healthy laughter in them, and inspiration for the fight.

Unfortunately, there are writers in English today few dramatists endowed with the inner vision, and outward technique, that alone can enable them to help us in that way; though there are several that possess some of the requisite qualifications. First of these, of course, is Shaw, who—iconoclast though he be—commands an intellectual strength, a facility, if mocking, wit, and a righteousness based on false convictions and hypocritical that have taken him some way upon the right road. After him—setting aside Sir James Barrie, who is a class by himself—comes Mr. Galsworthy, now much in the public eye since "The Skin Game" launched him definitely among the popular realistic playwrights of his day.

Mr. Galsworthy, however, falls short of the highest dramatic rank, because his work, instead of being an interpretation of life, is only a criticism of its conditions. That is why one is never intensely interested in his characters for their own sakes, but only in their relation to the social environment in which they move. In such plays as "Justice," and also in "Strife," one is more concerned with the problems presented than with the persons between whom those problems are to be thrashed out.

Nevertheless, however negative this dramatist's virtues, there is real, if unobtrusive, beauty in the best of his plays. Their author is so honest, so unbiased, so calm and serene in presenting these shocks of conflicting forces, that we cannot but feel the grandeur of an almost Olympian detachment.

In "The Skin Game," for example, with what nice balance he holds the spectators' sympathies, evenly awayed between the traditional refinements of the Squire's Hall and the challenging importunities of an upstart's family. So well is the battle poised that you cannot find it in you to dislike any of the principal combatants—there being so much to be said on each side—while your heart goes out in instinctive sympathy toward the patrician's daughter, torn inevitably, by youth and circumstance, between the old order and the new. Such are the beauties that, in Mr. Galsworthy's best work, atone for a general absence of poetry and of strong creative imagination.

It is more to be regretted, therefore, that in his latest play, "The Family Man," recently produced by Mr. Norman McKinnel at the Comedy, we look in vain for those saving graces that shall pardon an often too sordid realism. There are not to be found. Here the realism, indeed, is very apparent, as of old, but the grander vision behind it is wanting.

Nor is there offered in compensation any social problem really worth considering—nothing save an unreasonable and tyrannical father's unhappy relations with a wife and family, too commonplace, and too hastily sketched to awaken much interest. What modern family would respect a parent who can say of one of its members: "She is not a woman; she is my daughter"; and to what audience can he be expected to appeal? One's sympathies, in this play, go to neither side, because neither side can draw them from the other. The spectator seeks in vain for some hint of beauty or consolation upon which his mind can rest.

Neither in conception nor in technique will this piece bear close consideration. The drama is described as a comedy; yet its theme is intensely pathetic, and the humorous episodes are quite extraneous to its plot, excepting only a cleverly written court scene in the last act.

To make matters worse, the acting—excepting the comedy parts, and especially Mr. Lawrence Hanray as the mayor—was not very much superior to the writing. The players, we thought, were oppressed by the poverty of their material; and we can only again express our surprise that Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. McKinnel should have decided to make themselves responsible for the production of a work which promises to add nothing to the reputation of either.

J. B. FAGAN

Talks on His Shakespeare Revivals
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—J. B. Fagan's meritorious Shakespearean work at the Court during the theatrical season, now drawing to a close, has aroused so much interest, and has given pleasure to so many thousands, that readers of The Christian Science Monitor will welcome some notes of an informal talk that the paper's representative had with the director in his private room at the theater during a performance of "Othello." The conversation naturally turned on the play of the evening.

"Othello," said Mr. Fagan, "is doing extremely well, despite the industrial difficulties that we are all confronted with today; and when we close down in June for a brief summer vacation we shall certainly be able to rank it among our greatest successes. The play may be a very gloomy one, but it is at the same time so colored, so warm, and so tender at the heart during a performance of 'Othello.' The conversation naturally turned on the play of the evening.

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try "The Tempest," which, in common with so many other lovers of that work, I have never yet seen done in a way altogether pleasing to me. But these hopes will be realized in time."

NEXT SEASON IN
NEW YORK

"Back to Methuselah" Promised
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A glance at a list of some of the productions New York may expect to sit through next season shows no signs of the theatrical slump some managers talk about. Even with Mr. Cohan insisting that his threat not to produce is, this time, sincere, no player need become apprehensive that next season will see a dearth of new pieces.

Of the scores of rather definite prospects, perhaps none should be of wider interest than Shaw's latest play, "Back to Methuselah," which the Theater Guild will bring out. The success with his "Heartbreak House," followed by the present unflagging run of Molnar's "Lilium," proves that his public is constantly widening; by now it might be said to be the public itself. The Guild also announces "Ambush," by Arthur Richman, a drama of Jersey City, hence unquestionably domestic. It is to be hoped that this, being American, may fare better at the public's hands than did "The Rise of Silas Lapham." The Guild has been criticized for leaning toward European dramatists, but its defense that good American plays are difficult to find may be true enough if the Silas Lapham piece and one or two others the Guild has put on are fair samples. Mr. Richman may have done better. The Guild will also revive Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple," which has not had a prominent production in the United States since Richard Mansfield's time. These are just a taste of the Guild's full offerings, and it would not be surprising if the list included a dramatization of "Potterism," one of last season's much-discussed British novels.

For the rest of the field, a summary will save space:
By George C. Tyler: Eugene G. O'Neill's "The Straw," with Margalo Gilmore; G. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly's "Dulcy," with Miss Lynn Fontanne.

By John Golden: Frank Craven's "The Split Corner," Montague Glass' "Easy Come, Easy Go," Austin Strong's "Three Candles," Winchell Smith and Tom Cushing's "Poor Man's Pudding," Winchell Smith's "The Wheel."

By Charles B. Dillingham: Lennox Robinson's "The White-Headed Boy," with the original Irish company; Aaron Hoffman's "Two Blocks Away," with Barney Bernard.

By the Selwyns: Roi Cooper Megrue's "Honors Are Even," Somerset Maugham's "The Circle," with Mrs. Leslie Carter, John Drew, and A. E. Matthews; Edgar Selwyn's "The Love Chess," a Chinese tragedy called "The Poppy God"; "The White Peacock," a Spanish play, with Olga Petrovna; "The Hobart's," "Sonny," with Emma Dunn; Hubert Osborne's "The Puppet Master."

By Sam H. Harris: "The Hero," Emery Pottle's play, tried out successfully last season, then with Grant Mitchell, and in September with Richard Bennett; William Anthony Maguire's "Six-Cylinder Love," with Ernest Truex; A. E. Thomas' "The Turn in the Road," with Miss Mary Ryan; "St. Ursula," by Edward Sheldon and Zoë Akins, with Emily Stevens.

By George Broadhurst: a dramatization of "Tarzan of the Apes," of film fame. Mr. Broadhurst has four other pieces for which definite arrangements have not been made.

By the Shuberts: a dramatization by Harvey Higgins and Harriet Ford of "Main Street," by Sinclair Lewis; Cosmo Hamilton's "The Silver Fox"; Louis Evan Shipman's "Fools Errand"; William Hodge in his own "Beware of Dogs."

By A. H. Woods: Fannie Hurst's "Back Pay," her first original play; Marjorie Chase's "The Reckoning." By David Belasco: "Kiki," a French comedy, with Lenore Ulric; "The Wandering Jew," an original pageant play already seen in London.

By Arnold Daly: "The Children's Tragedy," and Shaw's "Man of Destiny"; by Max Marcin and Guy Bolton: "The Night Cap," a mystery farce; by Charles Frohman, Inc.: Ibsen's "Blood and Sand," by Tom Cushing, with Otis Skinner; by Brock Pemberton: "Swords," by Sidney Howard, with Clare Eames; by Arthur Hopkins: "Daddy Goes A-Hunting," by Zoë Akins; by William A. Brady: "Drifting," a play for Alice Brady; by Marc Klaw: "Sonny," from the Polish, with Alfred Lunt.

A series of open-air entertainments, under the auspices of the League of Arts, is to be given in Hyde Park, London, on Saturday afternoons throughout June and July. There is also a possibility that the program will be extended into August. Among the various items selected are scenes from Edward German's tuneful opera, "Merrie England," Purcell's "Diocletian" (arranged in pageant form), an operatic version of "Brer Rabbit," the "Happy Heart" fantasy, and "Grin-gole." Last summer the League of Arts gave, amid the same sylvan surroundings, some much appreciated performances of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas."

The Abbey Theater Company of Dublin which is to be presented at the Henry Miller Theater, New York, in "The White-Headed Boy" on September 19, is to go around the world before returning to Ireland, presenting the play in Australia and South Africa.

A DANTE PAGEANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Six hundred years from now will one of our city street commissioners be honored in pageantry? By the wildest flight of imagination can such a thing be thought possible? Yet on the afternoon of June 23, a man who was once a member of a Florentine street commission was so honored in New York in George Gray Barnard's garden. Dante's connection with that office furnished pretexts for his banishment, and his enemies took advantage of it, sending him from his beloved Florence. The false accusations against Dante, which wounded him so deeply, are forgotten, and we hail him (as did the Spirit of Tre Cento, capably voiced by Mrs. Anthony Fairbrook) poet of love, the love of home that put duty to country above friendship; the love of God, resigned and reverential. Sometimes men are not timed to their spiritual forces of his times, and was permitted to reflect for all times the perfection of poetry.

When an author sets himself the task of writing dialogue for a character, who has been a poet and that one, Dante, one cannot realize the dangers that loom up; but before the pen of Mrs. Heloise Durant rose the very dangers were woven into beauties of diction and phrases of dramatic fire. The four pictures given Thursday afternoon were from her play "Dante." Not only is this play on the press in its fourth edition, but it has been translated into Italian and has been played by the great Italian actor, Novelli. The episodes, founded on the play and given this afternoon, were first, the meeting of the Child Dante with Beatrice; second, the Florentine poets' contest in spring; third, Dante as prior, banishes friend and foe; the passing of Beatrice; fourth, Dante in exile.

Fritz Leiber acted the rôle of Dante. It was as if the well-known features of the poet had become vitalized and projected from the canvas to walk and talk with us a space of an hour or so. The words Mrs. Rose put into his mouth possessed the lift not unworthy to have been Dante's own talk, and when Leiber's resonant voice spoke one felt one really lived with him six centuries ago, for as a background there were the actual cloisters of his time.

The pageant was given in the ruins of a French cloister of the thirteenth century, gathered, brought to New York, and set into place on Ft. Washington Avenue by George Gray Barnard, the sculptor. Such settings cannot be realized in make-believe. Here were the stones themselves and the time-worn wood. There was no stage, the entire cloister being employed. The audience sat in the galleries formed by the modern walls which brick in the relics, and as Dante, his friends, his foes, the children, the fruit-seller passed this way and that—as he talked with Beatrice, framed in a cathedral archway, one felt more and more not mere watchers of a pageant but Dante's friends sharing his enthusiasms and his griefs. This was clearly shown at the end, a sort of apotheosis. The entire company entered, lighted tapers in hand, and, kneeling before Dante and Beatrice, sang Verdi's "Ave Maria," with Dante's words. Moved by one impulse, the entire audience rose to its feet and stood in breathless attention. The present writer did not realize until it was over why he had done so or that he had, so potent was the effect. The others must have been as unconsciously moved as he.

The performance was given as a benefit for the endowment fund of the "Casa di Dante," under the auspices of the Dante League of America, of which Mrs. Durant Rose is the founder and Mr. Charles A. Dinmore is the president.

The Dante League has for its purpose the promoting of the understanding of Dante, his works, language and country through lectures, publications and study classes. It is at present offering free lessons in Italian, one object being to instruct the children of expatriated Italians in the tongue of their ancestors and its best traditions while, at the same time, carrying on an Americanization program.

Mrs. Durant Rose says that Thursday afternoon's performance of the pageant form of her play, while not by any means its first, is yet in the nature of a rehearsal for its presentation in full this autumn as a part of the proposed Dante observances. The full swing of its pageantry will be looked forward to with pleasure and it is to be hoped that once more it may be given in the Barnard Cloisters for nowhere else in America, probably, can the true atmosphere be so well conned.

Mention must be made of the incidental music which was composed for the pageant by Laura Sedgwick Wilson, who also played it upon an organ, another touch which added to the illusion so well evoked by all the company. The songs were welcome to Dante and were especially pleasing, and was sung by Miss Rosamunde Carrell, soprano, and Miss Lorna Lea, contralto. Miss Lea is gifted with an unusually powerful and mellow low voice.

The afternoon opened with a "Tragic Incident in one act with a Norse setting." So read the program. The setting was the cloister, but the playlet lost none of its grip for all that, for the acting of the author, Mr. Edward Fales Coward, as Olaf, Prince of Denmark, was splendid. Then, too, again the background lent color to the helmet and the spear, as well as it did later to plume, doublet, hose, and the crimson cape-like cap and gown of Dante.

If "The Firefly" proves as successful in Australia as "The Lilac Domino," the Sydney public will congratulate

themselves and J. C. Williamson. Miss Nellie Payne and Mr. Ralph Errolle will probably be favorites. Even "The Lilac Domino," however, will probably not compete with the popularity in Melbourne of "The Maid of the Mountain," which has run to crowded houses for 90-odd performances, and its appeal seems as keen as ever.

THE PLAYWRIGHTS
THEATER MATINEE

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

The Playwrights Theater matinee of "Little Plays" at the Kingsway Theater, London. The casts:

"The Lamp Post," by Christopher Steele. Mr. Hill. Herbert Bunston
Mr. Jack Waughers. Alan Trotter
Mrs. Jack Waughers. Catherine Leigh

"The Trap," by Jonathan. Mrs. Harrington-Evans. Florence Harwood
James. Walter Schofield
Edward Harrington-Evans. Edward Cairns
Josephine Thornton. Irene Rathbone
Miss Rachel Bunt. Vera Cunningham
Mrs. Gibson. Marie Vago
Miss Bangly. Florence Buckton
Mollie Harrington-Evans. Clelia Field

"Tipperary," by Honor M. Pulley. Violet. Margaret Dean
Albert. Henry Oscar
Percy. Harold Scott

"Broken Down," by G. N. Clark. Sir John Haxby. Bruce Winston
Captain Locker. Claude Allister
Fullman. John Garside
Phyllis. Irene Rathbone

"The Goat," by Dorothy Massingham. Mr. Egbert Vining. Felix Aylmer
Miss Sophie Vining. Athene Seyler
Miss Mary Fulcher. Joan Vivian-Rees

LONDON, England.—Unless one has a taste for the thrills of Grand Guignol, it is almost impossible nowadays to see one-act plays in London. The curtain-raiser has fallen almost entirely out of the bill. No doubt the managers know their business, but, like the publishers who are so chary of publishing collections of short stories, they deprive the public of one of the choicest forms of entertainment. Perhaps the Playwrights Theater, whose efforts are largely directed toward the managerial view, will have helped by their latest production, to bring the playlet back to the stage. Certainly the directors of that gallant and admirable enterprise got together a program of extraordinary interest.

The opening piece, it is true, did not amount to very much. But it was meant for the music hall and was no worse than many things that have been seen played there to apparently appreciative audiences. Everything that followed showed a serious striving after, and at any rate, a partial achievement of good dramatic effects. "The Trap" was an interesting experiment in the combination of the everyday and the weird, and thus illustrated a tendency in contemporary literature with which the historian will have to reckon. It was well written, and the gradual transition from an atmosphere of prose and comedy to one of poetry and tragedy was skillfully managed. The acting was good throughout, especially in the case of Miss Florence Buckton as a talkative housekeeper, and a brilliantly comic little study—and of Miss Clelia Field as a young girl defending her absent friend against the aspersions of jealousy and narrow-mindedness. "Tipperary" was a cockney fantasy, with Hyde Park for its scene, which started on a delightful note of humorous idyllism and ended to the tune of a bus driver's philosophy. The only defect of what may be regarded as an up-to-date equivalent of the old comedy of masks was a certain long-windedness, which could quite easily be remedied. Miss Margaret Dean and Mr. Henry Oscar were charming, as the cockney lovers, and the part of a ticket collector gave Mr. Harold Scott an appropriate opportunity for exercising that style of plaintive extravagance in which he is inimitable.

"Broken Down" was an excellent comedy of misunderstandings, which perhaps achieved its intention more completely than anything else in the bill. The outstanding piece of acting in it was that of Mr. Bruce Winston as a financier in turns jovial and irate—a very rich performance.

Finally there was "The Goat," which had a slight touch of the being just the talk of a woman who understands her husband, and of another young woman who thinks she understands him, and of the very much embarrassed husband himself. But it was good talk indeed and well spoken by Miss Athene Seyler, Miss Joan Vivian-Rees and Mr. Felix Aylmer. Miss Seyler and Mr. Aylmer are two of the most accomplished and intelligent among the younger British players. They study their parts to the last nuance.

"COUNT X"
IN ANTWERP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Something of a compliment is being paid to a British dramatist and a London cast in an invitation that has been received from the directors of the Belgian State Theaters. This is for the Garrick company to leave their London stronghold and give a series of performances of Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell's "Count X" in Antwerp and Brussels. It is not perhaps quite the best example of British dramatic art that could have been selected—being a somewhat ingenuous and crude production. Still, anything that fosters an "entente" in these troublous times is to the good. The visit should be made reciprocal, for London still has enjoyable memories of the performances of "Le Mariage de Mademoiselle Benjamins," given a few years ago by a company from Brussels.

In the meantime, there is a certain

amount of reciprocity in the air, for the Bat Theater company from Paris is about to entertain playgoers in London. Its program is a sort of go-as-you-please one, consisting of a medley of songs, recitations, and miniature plays. This idea was originated by the Arts Theater of Moscow. It really, however, first saw the light in a Moscow café, where a number of out-of-work actors and actresses used to meet and entertain each other. By degrees the general public demanded admission in such overflowing numbers that the astute proprietor turned the café into a regular theater.

"THE TARTAN PERIL"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Tartan Peril," by Dr. T. Ross-Scott, produced at the Duke of York's Theater, London. The cast:
Walter. John McNally
Geoffrey Hudson. Jack Livesey
James L. Hudson. Sam Livesey
Cornelius H. Dunscombe. Henry Wenman
The Earl of Ballyboggan. Dennis Wyndham
Grant MacRae. Campbell Gullan
Mary Hudson. Mary O'Farrell
Edna Dunscombe. Mary Forester
Angus McKinnon. E. H. Paterson
Maggie Dudgeon. Gwendra Wren
Abe Cohen. Erdorf
Alf Bishop. Bie Mother

LONDON, England.—Evidently there exist playwrights and managers in London who still think that a strike plot, being topical, is likely also to be popular; but surely they are wrong. This same industrial strife that for weeks past has been emptying the auditoriums of half the London theaters is not going to fill them again when presented upon their stages, certainly not unless the thing be done with exceptional skill. And such skill Dr. Ross-Scott, the author of "The Tartan Peril," has not shown. To speak frankly, his play is but a clumsy one, not easily defended from the charge of amateurishness. One has to say of it again what has been said of so many recent London productions, that the playwright, having conceived an excellent motive, lacked the dramatic instinct and knowledge of the stage which alone could enable him successfully to work it out.

Dr. Ross-Scott, presumably himself a Scotsman, seeing his fellow countrymen occupying everywhere throughout England positions of trust which in the natural course should have gone to Englishmen, writes a strike play round a quarrel in which the Scotsmen of a large Lancashire factory decline to work any longer until a certain individual, guilty of anti-Scottish sentiments, has been removed from among them. He then tells how the quarrel grows into something akin to international civil war.

Now while the strike idea was a bad one, the Anglo-Scottish theme was good, and if humorously and consistently treated, might have made an excellent comedy. The author, however, failed to subordinate the poorer theme to the better, and after opening cleverly in light comedy vein, proceeded to develop a serious and at times almost tragical plot, quite out of keeping with the essentially satiric nature of his subject.

It was a queer mixture indeed. There were many jokes, ancient and modern, concerning Scottish thrift and clannishness, a large number of conventional speeches on the foolishness of strike-breakers; and occasional "sensations," with revolvers, brickbats and window smashing. The effect of this hotch-potch, of course, was bewildering among the audience, for though the individual spectator may not be able always to explain his lack of interest in the proceedings, a modern London West-End audience, as a whole, demands a certain degree of artistic unity before they will give their appeal and support. Dr. Ross-Scott, we venture to think, would do well to scrap the more serious part of his play, and to try again, maintaining the comedy vein throughout.

Acting alone, though at times quite brilliant, could not save "The Tartan Peril," and the players may be pardoned if one or two of them were occasionally extravagant in their earnest efforts to make bricks without much straw.

THEATRICAL
BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE. Even. 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. \$2. COHAN'S COMEDIANS. O'BRIEN GIRL. By the Authors of "MARY" WITH AN ALL STAR COHAN CO.

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"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE".

THE HOME FORUM

The Stone-Breaker on
Ember Hill

That dense sweet turf, those unpeaked
Hills
The famous for their flocks,
Are rarely filled, though lunkip
pegs
His harvest of the rocks.

He seldom meets a face except
His own in dew-pail glass
Or shepherd's with his panting dog
Alert upon the grass.

From Peterhead to Beachy Head
There is no dwelling place
Other than lunkip's humble shed
That could those crests deface.

While clouds or cawing rooks that
pass
Affect him; if at all,
As little as they do the grass
Whereon their shadows fall.

No never wonders why or how
Or looks beyond his lot,
Or meditates "If I were King,"
Or acts what he is not.

He sleeps without a dream at night;
Works hard for little wage,
And builds his flints to that stick's
height,
His master's casual gauge.
—A. Hugh Fisher.

Victoria Describes Her
Coronation

Thursday, twenty-eighth June—I
was awake at four o'clock by the guns
in the Park, and could not get much
sleep afterwards, on account of the
noise of the people, bands, etc., etc.
Got up at seven; the Park presented
a curious spectacle; crowds of people
up to Constitution Hill, soldiers,
bands, etc. I dressed, having taken
a little breakfast before I dressed, and
a little after. At 10 p. 9 I went into
the next room dressed exactly in my
House of Lords costume; and met
Uncle Ernest, Charles and Theodore
(who had come a few minutes before
into my dressing-room), Lady Lams-
downe, Lady Normanby, the Duchess
of Sutherland, and Lady Barham, all
in their robes. At ten I got into the
State Coach with the Duchess of
Sutherland and Lord Althorpe, and
we began our Progress. It was a fine
day, and the crowds of people ex-
ceeded what I have ever seen; many
as there were the day I went to the
City, it was nothing—nothing to the
multitudes, the millions of my loyal
subjects who were assembled in every
spot to witness the Procession. Their
good-humour and excessive loyalty
was beyond everything, and I really
cannot say how proud I feel to be the
Queen of such a Nation. I was
alarmed at times for fear that the

people would be crushed and squeezed
on account of the tremendous rush and
pressure. I reached the Abbey amid
cheering cheers at a little after
10 p. 11; I first went into a robing-
room, quite close to the entrance,
where I found my eight Train-
bearers: Lady Caroline Lennox, Lady
Adelaide Paget, Lady Mary Talbot,
Lady Fanny Cowper, Lady Wilhelmina
Stanhope, Lady Anne Fitzwilliam,
Lady Mary Grimston, and Lady Louisa
Jenkinson, all dressed alike and
beautifully, in white satin and silver
tissues, with wreaths of silver corn-
flowers in front, and a small one of pink
roses round the waist behind, and pink
ribbons in the trimmings of the dresses.
After putting on my Mantle, and the
young ladies having properly got hold
of it, and Lord Conyngham holding the
end of it, I left the robing-room and
the Procession began. The sight was
splendid; the bank of Peersesses quite
beautiful, all in their robes, and the
Peers on the other side. My young
Train-bearers were always near me;
and helped me whenever I wanted
anything. The Bishop of Durham
stood on one side near me. At the
beginning of the Anthem where I've
made a mark, I retired to St. Edward's
Chapel, a small dark place immedi-
ately behind the Altar, with my Ladies
and Train-bearers; took off my crimson
robe and kirtle and put on the
Supertunica of Cloth of Gold, also in
the shape of a kirtle, which was put
over a singular sort of little gown of
linen trimmed with lace; I also took
off my circlet of diamonds, and then
proceeded bare-headed into the Abbey;
I was then seated upon St. Edward's
chair where the Dalmatic robe was
clasped round me by the Lord Great
Chamberlain. Then followed all the
various things; and last (of those
things) the Crown being placed on my
head—which was, I must own, a most
beautiful impressive moment; all the
Peers and Peersesses put on their Cor-
onets at the same instant. My excellent
Lord Melbourne, who stood very close
to me throughout the whole ceremony,
was completely overcome at this mo-
ment, and very much affected; he gave
me such a kind, and I may say fatherly
look. The shouts, which were very
great, the drums, the trumpets, the
firing of the guns, all at the same
instant rendered the spectacle most
imposing. The Enthronisation and
the Homage of, first all the Bishops,
then my Uncles, and lastly of all the
Peers in their respective order, was
very fine. The Duke of Norfolk (hold-
ing for me the Sceptre with a Cross)
and Lord Melbourne, stood close to
me on my right, and the Duke of Rich-
mond with the other Sceptre on my
left. All my Train-bearers standing
behind the Throne. When Lord Mel-
bourne's turn to do Homage came,
there was loud cheering; they also
cheered Lord Grey and the Duke of
Wellington; it's a pretty ceremony;
they first all touch the Crown, and
then kiss my hand. When my good
Lord Melbourne knelt down and kissed
my hand, he pressed my hand, and I
grasped his with all my heart, at
which he looked up and seemed much
touched, as he was, I observed,
throughout the whole ceremony. After
the Homage was concluded I left the
Throne, took off my Crown and re-
ceived the Sacrament; I then put on
my Crown again, and re-ascended the
Throne, leaning on Lord Melbourne's
arm; at the commencement of the
Anthem I descended from the Throne,
and went into St. Edward's Chapel
with my Ladies, Train-bearers, and
Lord Willoughby, where I took off the
Dalmatic robe, Supertunica, and put
on the Purple Velvet Kirtle and
Mantle, and proceeded again to the
Throne, which I ascended leaning on
Lord Melbourne's hand. There was
another present at this ceremony, in
the box immediately above the Royal
Box, and who witnessed all; it was
Lehen, whose eyes I caught when on
the Throne, and we exchanged smiles.
She and Spith, Lady John Russell and
Mr. Murray saw me leave the Palace,
arrive at the Abbey, leave the Abbey
and again return to the Palace! I
then again descended from the Throne,
and repaired with all the Peers bear-
ing the Royal, my Ladies and Train-
bearers, to St. Edward's Chapel, as it
is called; but which, as Lord Mel-
bourne said, was more unlike a Chapel
than anything he had ever seen; for
what was called an Altar was covered
with sandwiches, etc. The Archbishop
came in and ought to have delivered
the Orb to me, but I had already got
it. There we waited for some minutes;
the Procession being formed, I re-
placed my Crown which I had taken
off for a few minutes, took the Orb
in my left hand and the Sceptre in
my right, and thus loaded proceeded
through the Abbey, which resounded
with cheers, to the first Robing-room,
where I found the Duchess of Glouces-
ter, Mamma, and the Duchess of Cam-
bridge with their ladies. And here we
waited for at least an hour, with all
my ladies and Train-bearers; the
Princesses went away about half an
hour before I did; the Archbishop had
put the ring on the wrong finger, and
the consequence was that I had the
greatest difficulty to take it off again,
—which I at last did. Lady Fanny,
Lady Wilhelmina, and Lady Mary
Grimston looked quite beautiful. At
about 10 p. 4 I re-entered my carriage,
the Crown on my head and Sceptre
and Orb in my hand, and we pro-
ceeded the same way as we came—
the crowds if possible having in-
creased. The enthusiasm, affection
and loyalty was really touching, and
I shall ever remember this day as
the proudest of my life. I came
home at a little after six, really not
feeling tired!—"The Girlhood of Queen
Victoria," (ed. by Viscount Asher).

Inspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INSPIRATION is divine influence or
spiritual illumination, the light of
Principle being made manifest. It is
a divine faculty, the fruit of right-
eousness, the inevitable result of
right thinking, or Mind expressing
unerring intelligence through the
idea which eternally reflects Truth.
It is indeed God speaking through
His idea, man. Then it most as-
suredly is not what the world
erroneously believes it to be, a super-
natural influence, a temporary mood,
nor an ecstatic emotion, coming now
and then, which there is no lawful
way either to acquire or control. It
is the activity of Principle, God, mak-
ing known to men "the prize of the
high calling of God in Christ Jesus."
Truly it is the message of Mind which
enables a man to demonstrate the
truth of being, by seeing, through the
lens of Science, the mistiness of
materiality, with all its subtle doubts
and fears, thus coming to what Mrs.
Eddy tells us on page 84 of Science
and Health, "Acquaintance with the
Science of being enables us to com-
mune more largely with the divine
Mind, to foresee and foretell events
which concern the universal welfare,
to be divinely inspired,—yes, to reach
the range of fearless Mind."

The student of Christian Science
soon learns that it is based absolutely
upon the inspired Word of the Bible.
He finds that if he would unite "with
The First Church of Christ, Scientist,"
he must sign the Tenets of this Church,
the first of which is, "As ad-
herents of Truth, we take the inspired
Word of the Bible as our sufficient
guide to eternal life." (Manual p.
15.) Christian Science was given to
humanity because of the spiritualized
vision of Mary Baker Eddy, which had
become sufficiently illumined both to
receive and impart its glorious mes-
sage, the message of freedom, health,
and happiness. Because it is a
revelation from Mind, it requires the
spirit of inspiration and revelation in
order that it may be understood and
demonstrated. This means too, that
one of the demands of Christian Sci-
ence is, that those who would follow
in the footsteps of the Master must
learn to replace the aggressive man-
ifestations, which the human mind
proffers on every side, with a realiza-
tion of the utter nothingness of evil,
and its suppositional progeny, matter,
and the somethingness or aliveness of
Mind and its infinite idea, man, thus
including every manifestation which
really is, from the least to the great-
est. Through such an uplifted and
purifying thought process as this,—
through the manifest activity of right
or spiritual thinking, inspiration be-
comes as naturally and demonstrably
present, as the rays of the incandes-
cent lamp, which diffuses its luminous
rays when the current is admitted by
the opening of a switch.

Christian Science insists that what-
ever has come through inspiration, re-
quires inspiration in order to become
evident. Hence it might well be
said, that the study and application
of Christian Science inoculates the
faculty of inspiration. Mrs. Eddy
makes this abundantly clear, where
she writes, "The divine Science—laugh-
ing in the original language of the Bible
came through inspiration, and needs
inspiration to be understood." (Sci-
ence and Health, p. 218.) What is pre-
cisely true of the Bible, is like-
wise so of everything which tells us
of the one and only infinite One, the
sane God.

What has been, and always will
be, a mystery to the human
mind is, just how a Christian Science
treatment operates to effect what is
known as healing. All true healing
may quite properly be said to be the
direct result of holy inspiration, that
God-given faculty which enables us
to rise mentally, spiritually, and
metaphysically above the evidence of
the so-called senses, and therefore to
be more at-one,—that is to say, more
consciously in communion with the
one and only Mind. To mortal mind,
healing based upon the understand-
ing of God, good, and which neces-
sarily exemplifies divine power and
authority, portraying the divine na-
ture, may well seem supernatural,
but this does not make it so, for Jesus
declared this carnal mind to be a liar.
According to all of his teachings, as
well as those of Christian Science, the
laws of Spirit, God, when brought into
demonstration through understanding,
inspire with truth, lifting us above and
away from materiality, into the sure
realm of Mind, where everything that
really is, is seen as beautiful, pure,
perfect, and complete,—just as Mind
made it to be.

Inspiration is indisputable evidence
that God is with us, the sign of
Immanuel. As Job so fittingly de-
clared, "there is a spirit in man;
and the inspiration of the Almighty
giveth them understanding." Here
the word inspiration is used to
designate the spirit of Spirit, the
activity of Life, which, Christian Sci-
ence teaches us, God's perfect man
reflects everywhere and every mo-
ment. Inspiration then is seen to be
much more than the passing mood of
a moment, but rather the logical out-
come of a state of thought, such as
enabled Jesus to feed the multitude,
Daniel to be at peace in the lion's
den, and Moses to see safely when the
Egyptians were close upon the Israel-
ites. What the world accepts as law,
and ineffectively employs all sorts of
materiality to cope with, is found, in
the light of Christian Science, to be
but an ignorant attempt to reverse
the divine order, relationship, forma-
tion, and government which Mind has
established, and which cannot be

annulled or set aside by any human
agency. It is the recognition of this
fact as a fact, which unfolds the ever-
present activity of Principle exem-
plified by inspiration.

etc., in a morning paper. Here, in-
stead, the law of contraries may seem
to apply; and yet, though Carlyle
prepared himself for the task of re-
writing the first volume of his

things the wrong way, the power of
putting the cart before the horse with
infallible exactitude, and an irresisti-
ble tendency towards the employment
of that figure which grammarians call

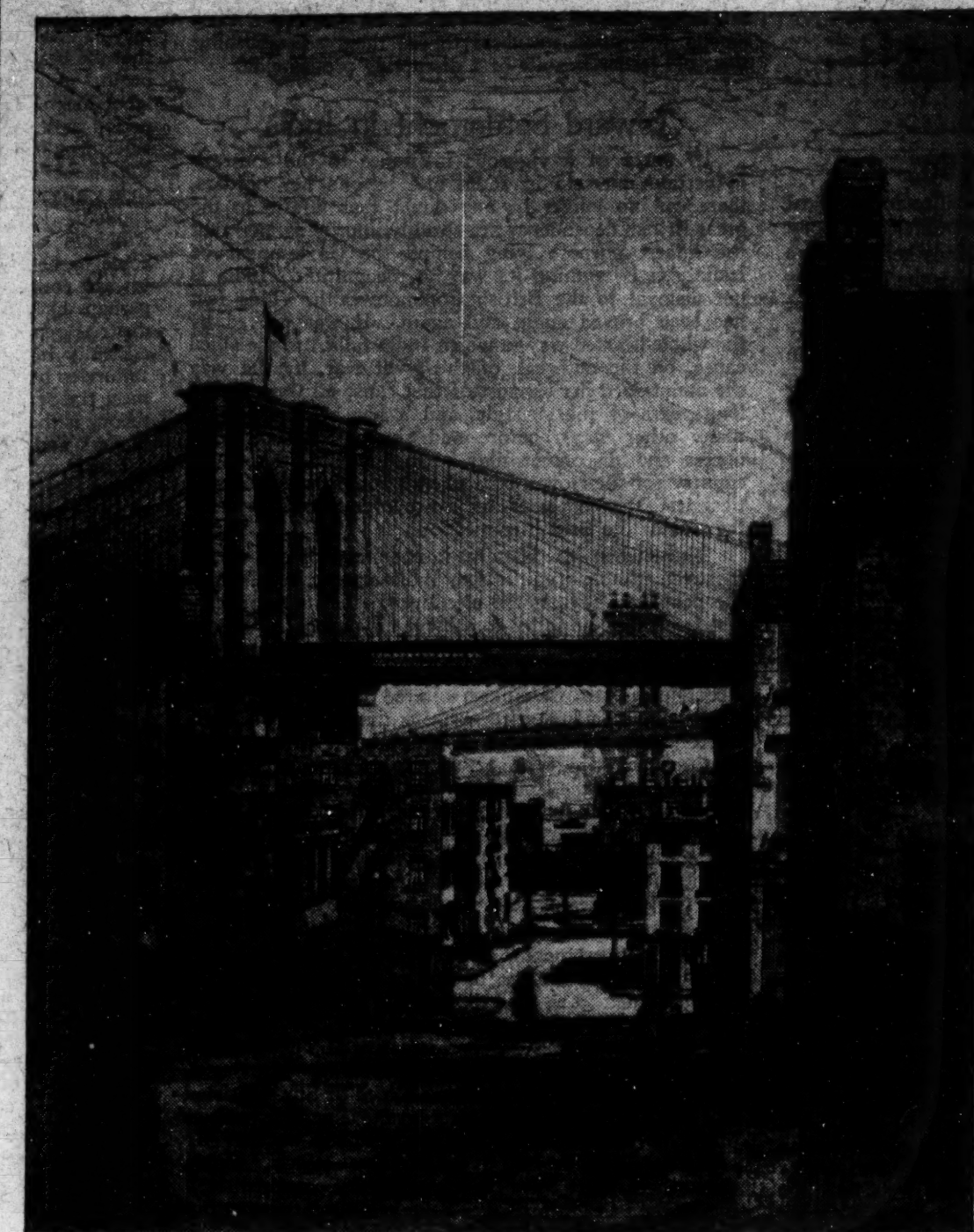
brown-grey back, almost invisible
against the bark, disappears, and after
a long, patient wait, with no sign of
the alert head on the other side, the
temptation becomes irresistible. There
is a nest. Just below the broken limb
a hole has been picked in the decaying
wood, but it is a false one. One would
like to think it was made to deceive
or distract attention, but chilling, dis-
agreeable fact suggests that the wood
was found too hard. The successful
excavation is higher up, and there she
is already, alarmed at the stealthy
approach, looking down with bright,
round, startled eyes at the great,
threatening intruder. A moment, and
the staring spell is broken—she glides
boldly out and wings her irregular
course beyond the sheltering Maples
in the crowding foreground. A slender
arm can explore the rough tunnel
in the wood, and down at the bottom
is a little, solitary egg. The tiny ob-
ject of her solitude is brought forth
to the light. It is pure white—so pure
and translucent in the sun's rays that
the yolk within gives it an elusive
yellow tint, but in the shade its clear
whiteness returns. With a care that
even the startled bird could not sur-
pass it is replaced, and with apologies
unexpressed the intruders retire. Again
the passing flash of yellow and white
shows how anxiously and carefully
she has been watching. She enters
eagerly, and after an anxious half-
minute, comes forth again, happily
satisfied in the safety of her treasure.
The Indigo Bunting is among the
pleasant summer songsters, but it is
only by an accidental meeting in a
shady spot that his handsome colour
can be appreciated. In the warmth
of summer even little Chippie, with
his chattering trill, has a place among
the favourites—"Rambles of a Cana-
dian Naturalist," S. T. Wood.

A Review in Rhyme

A little of Horace, a little of Prior,
A sketch of a Milkmaid, a lay of the
Squire—
These, these are "on draught" "At the
Sign of the Lyre."

A child in Blue Ribbons that sings to
herself,
A talk of the books on the Sheraton
shelf,
A sword of the Stuarts, a wig of the
Guelf,
A "lai," a "pantomim," a "ballade," a
"rondeau,"
A pastel by Greuze, and a sketch by
Moreau,
And the chimes of the rhymes that
sing sweet as they go.

If there's more that the heart of a man
can desire,
He may search, in his Swinburne, for
fury and fire;
If he's wise—he'll alight "At the Sign
of the Lyre!"
—Andrew Lang.



"Cobwebs," from the etching by John Taylor Arms

A Highway Poised in
Air

A granite cliff on either shore,
A highway poised in air,
Above the wheels of traffic roar,
Below the fleets sail fair;
And in and out forevermore,
The surging tides of ocean pour,
And past the towers the white gulls
soar,
And winds the sea-clouds bear.

O peerless this majestic street,
This road that leaps the sea!
Upon its heights twin cities meet,
And through its grand incline—
To east, to west, with swift feet,
Though ice may crash and billows
beat,
Though blinding fogs the wave may
greet,
Or golden summer shine.

Sail up the Bay with morning's beam,
Or rocky Heligate by,
Its columns rise, its cables gleam,
Great tethers athwart the sky!
And lone it looms, august, supreme,
When, with the splendor of a dream,
Its blazing crests gild the stream
Till evening shadows fly. . . .
—Edna Dean Proctor.

A First Causerie

I suppose I am at liberty to tell the
reader that this is my first causerie.
Every reviewer thinks he can write a
causerie, and doubtless that is why
the editor has asked me to try my
hand; it is at least a new experience
to be held up as a warning to other
would-be causeriers. Doubtless some
people are born terrible causeriers,
some achieve the distinction, and
some, like me, have it thrust upon
them. It is satisfactory to know that
the more egregiously I fail, the greater
ought to be the benefit to others. Yet
nothing I am afraid, will warn aspir-
ing reviewers: like other contributors
they are "all in a manner fierce,"
and it is so easy to say "I could have
done better."

What would you do if you were
asked to fire off a causerie, your first
causerie, at an hour's notice?
It is said that Horace Vernet,
painting some battle or other, caused
a constant fire of muskets to be kept
up in his atelier, and worked amid
the noise and smoke until the picture
was finished. Why, of course, then,
when you are asked for a literary
causerie point-blank, you will load
your table with books you like and
dip into them here and there until
the fluent sentences come. And with
the sentences a subject, and here it is:
The Books that have a Literary
Effect.

Not all good literature has invari-
ably a literary effect. One of the best
of our living poets finds that his
Muse takes wing whenever he reads
Milton. On the other hand, a novelist
of some standing screws his courage
to the writing mood by a careful pe-
rusal of the advertisements of houses,

"History of the French Revolution"
by a three weeks' debauch of Mar-
ryat's novels, Goethe sought inspira-
tion for his Iphigénie in a careful
copying of Winckelmann's drawings
of Greek sculpture.

Literary biography, caressing one
with the triumphs of others, is a
sweet incentive. To read of the easy
success of Scott always gives the
novelist confidence. Here is Lock-
hart's "Life," the most enchanting, if
not the greatest of English bio-
ographies. I think I can always write
after looking over a page or two of
Lockhart; but I will not betray my-
self to the Philistines by reading any
of it just now. Only, I must quote one
passage. This is the first opportunity
I have ever had of doing so: it is
really an opportunity; I did not
mention Scott in the interests of the
quotation. The best piece of writing
in Lockhart's "Life," after some pas-
sages by Scott himself, is, in my
opinion, Mr. Adolphus's account of his
visit to Abbotsford, and the best
thing in Mr. Adolphus's account is his
description of Scott's laugh. Having
portrayed Scott's face, with a particu-
lar stress on his eyes, Mr. Adolphus
goes on to say—

Occasionally, when he spoke of
something very audacious or eccentric,
they would dilate and light up with a
tragical, harebrained expression
quite peculiar to himself; one might
see in it a whole chapter of "Conar-
celion" and the Clerk of Copmanhurst.
Never, perhaps, did a man go through
all the gradations of laughter with
such complete enjoyment and a coun-
tenance so radiant. The first dawn of
a humorous thought would show itself
sometimes, as he sat silent, by an in-
voluntary lengthening of the upper lip,
followed by a shy, side-long glance at
his neighbours, indescribably whim-
sical, and seeming to ask from their
looks whether the spark of drollery
should be suppressed or allowed to
blaze out. In the full tide of mirth
he did indeed "laugh the heart's
laugh," like Walpole; but it was not
boisterous and overpowering, nor did
it check the course of his words; he
could go on telling or describing
while his lungs did "crow like chan-
cleers," his syllables, in the struggle,
growing more emphatic, his accent
more strongly Scotch, and his voice
plaintive with excess of merriment.

This is surely the most wonderful
description of a laugh. . . .
Here I have written something
which is neither essay nor review,
and which—need not therefore be a
causerie! I see a subject, nibble about
it a little, and then go off and lug out,
as if it were a new discovery, a
famous old quotation that everybody
knows. Then I make another dash at
the subject, and—take refuge in an-
other quotation. It is at least, I hope,
one way of writing a causerie,
although I have mentioned only two
out of twenty books laid on my table.
The unmethodical way, let us call it.
Want of faculty, when rightly consid-
ered, is really a kind of faculty. If
one really possesses a talent for doing

hysteron-proteron, one may be said to
have a gift.

Still, it is well to be modest: this
may not be a causerie, after all. It is
true—as Isabeau said—that to paint a
picture is not a question of drinking
the sea: "It is simply a matter of
taking a few of the colours on my
palette and spreading them upon a
piece of canvas."
Many men always sneer at them-
selves when they have done their best.
—John Davidson.

June Days

It seems in all-including motherly
kindness that the trees are spreading
their great, umbrageous leaves over
the hot, tired earth. The brooding
shade is ever cool and inviting. There
is a soothing quietness in it that lulls
the most restless into placid waking
sleep and day dreams. The inspiring
panorama of spring has passed. The
transient feather visitors who lent the
charm of melody to the joyful season
have departed for their northern
homes. The happy excitement of their
visit is over, and they have left the
calmness of a pleasant memory and
the satisfying hope of renewal.
Those who have come to spend the
summer have quietly settled down to
the serious affairs of life. Many do
not sing as in the earlier days. Their
joy has not departed, but has found
new fields of expression. It is mani-
fested in the lively happiness of
domestic life. There is a fuller joy
beaming in the bright eye of the
Robin, hastening to its impromptu
fledgling, than in the sweetest melody
that filled the early dusk of evenings
in spring. The feathered bipeds find
a joy in all the shifting scenes of life.
A few continue their song through the
sultry season, and seem to have a
double portion of the delights of ex-
istence. The song of the Veery, the
churning, dashing, bursting melody
that reveals a spontaneous gladness,
is still heard among the leafy shades.
Much has been said and written of
the Veery's song, but only to reveal
the poverty of words in its descrip-
tion. It is a part of the gladness of
nature, to be absorbed and enjoyed in
its own spirit. Other songsters, with
their own peculiar charms, are still
carrying the spirit of spring on into
summer. Perhaps that is the mission
of all songsters. The Yellow Warbler
still sings as happily as in the days of
his courtship—and his note has a
distinctness lent by the silence of so
many of his feathered relatives. The
Oven Bird's penetrating, repetitions
come along under the branches, and
the Brown Thrasher still sings to the
sun from a lofty perch. There is just
enough melody through the shady
branches to make their quietness more
solonolent.
A glimpse of yellow and white shows
where a Flicker curves and undulates
through the open spaces to the broken
shaft of an old, dead Willow. The

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

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Sunrise

The sun climbs up with burning feet,
The sea is now a tossing sheet
Fire-fringed where shore and waters
meet.

—Herbert Bashford.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1921

EDITORIALS

Mr. Gompers Again

EITHER ability for leadership or ability for political control is in evidence when the chief of an elective body like the American Federation of Labor is kept in office for forty out of the forty-one years since the beginnings of the organization. No doubt Samuel Gompers is not without some power to sway the votes of his followers by political methods, yet if there is a Gompers machine in existence within the federation, one may remember that even political machines usually feel the compulsion of popular opinion, as time runs on, and no Gompers machine would be likely to have continued functioning for so long a period in the wilderness of labor unionism unless the Gompers control had accorded pretty well with the views and purposes of the main body of federation members. That it has accorded with them, and still does so, is indicated by the magnitude of the endorsement given to Mr. Gompers at the recent convention of the federation in Denver. Though there had been widespread predictions that he would be displaced by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, that candidate was submerged under a Gompers vote of more than two to one in a total of more than 37,000, and the enthusiasm shown over this result was something wholly different from what might have been expected from voters who had felt the least touch of coercion.

The truth seems to be that the members of the American Federation of Labor have more confidence in the methods and policies of their old leader than they have in those of anybody else. The members have seen Mr. Gompers in all sorts of situations. They have heard him and watched him and followed him under varied conditions. They know what he stands for, and they know about what he is likely to do. In times like the present, when organized labor is being seriously tried, and when it is doing its best to hold fast whatever it gained during the war, the federation is obviously reluctant to change captains. No doubt that disinclination had as much to do as anything in securing Mr. Gompers' reelection. But there is not much doubt, either, that his policies are in favor with the majority of the members. He was one of the founders of the American Federation, in 1881. He has shown the same qualities in his long term in the presidency that made him influential in getting the organization under way. Under his direction the federation has steadily increased its power in the industrial world. It includes most of the stronger and more conservative unions of the country. It has developed advantageous relations with similar unions in other countries. But it has built up its position by supporting constitutional government, instead of by opposing it. Following the counsel of Mr. Gompers, the federation has exerted its political influence indirectly, steadfastly refusing to undertake to act as a political party. It has been aggressive in seeking the advantage of labor unionists, consistently with loyalty to the government; and the improvement of wages and working conditions amid the industrial activity incidental to the war were no less traceable to this general policy than was the failure of ultra-radical labor groups to win a foothold in the American industrial world after the armistice. It has been the Gompers influence, to a marked degree, that has made the American Federation at once a progressive development of American workers, as well as a power for conservative opposition to Socialism and Bolshevism. Thus it appears that the recent endorsement of this leader by an overwhelming majority of his followers is essentially a declaration in favor of typically American methods of working out the Labor problem.

More than is generally realized, perhaps, it amounts to a vigorous protest against un-American influences and methods in the handling of Labor affairs. Not that Mr. Lewis is believed to be the intentional agent for anything of this sort. Rather the supposition is that subtle influences undertook to use his candidacy for their own ends, to the breaking down of the Gompers strength and the possible perversion of the federation's influence in the American Labor movement. The subtle power at work in the election, so Mr. Gompers believed, centered in William Randolph Hearst. It is no new thing for the Hearst influence to be brought to bear quite heavily upon the Labor movement and those who speak for it. With a chain of newspapers reaching from coast to coast, he has not lacked the means of bringing the power of the press to his aid, whether for the spread of personal opinion and political plans having some significance for Labor, or for the overcoming of any opposition to his proposals. On more than one occasion in the past the Hearst hand, so Mr. Gompers avers, has been outstretched to close over him, but each time the federation's president has refused to yield himself to the grasp. And just as the Gompers influence has favored Labor's advancement in harmony with American ideals, the Hearst influence has too often appeared to exert itself in sympathy with those who have tried to break down the American Labor movement, or break into it from other camps. The shadow of the Hearst hand was over Mr. Gompers in this latest contest, and out of this fact, rather than out of any triumph over Mr. Lewis of the Mine Workers, comes Mr. Gompers' chief satisfaction in his reelection.

There is equal opportunity here for satisfaction on the part of Labor and of the American public. The Labor movement is not properly the field of unprincipled manipulation for personal ends. The American people, in or out of the American Federation of Labor, can hope for nothing better than to see the Labor movement work out its proper destiny in the United States, enjoying fair protection from the established government and giving to the established government its fair protection. The interests of popular government and the Labor move-

ment are fundamentally the same. Inasmuch as Mr. Gompers has conformed his leadership pretty closely to this conception, it is reassuring of an American spirit among federation members to see them reestablishing their old leader in spite of a disrupting propaganda.

Toward Settlement in India

IN SPITE of a vigorous insistence to the contrary in certain quarters in India and beyond her borders, there can no longer be any doubt that affairs in the great British dependency are steadily improving, and that the honest purpose lying behind the Government of India Act is winning its way to recognition. India is not disloyal to the British Commonwealth. This fact has been proved again and again. It was proved by the whole-hearted way in which India rallied to the allied cause, on the outbreak of the great war, by the way she maintained her support of that cause all through the long years of the struggle, and it has been proved in many other ways, before and since. Theoretically, unrest and discontent may seem to claim the whole country for their own, but, when it comes to some practical test, the people of India are ever found to be on the side of the British connection.

Thus, when Mr. Gandhi, in command of one of the most remarkable organizations India has ever seen, urged the people to boycott the elections to the new councils, last December, he failed to achieve his purpose. Only in one constituency did the policy of non-cooperation prove successful, whilst in the Punjab, one of Mr. Gandhi's strongholds, 182 candidates offered themselves for 52 seats. Thus, in spite of everything that Mr. Gandhi and his followers could do, the people of India, when it came to the point where an actual decision was necessary, decided to give the Government of India Act a fair trial. The fact is that the great wave of unrest, which swept over India, in common with the rest of the world, during the months immediately following the war, is fast spending itself, and India is beginning to show herself not only ready, but eager to settle down to the great work of upbuilding.

"The Government of India Act is proving a real, vital, regenerating force, instead of an unwieldy instrument destined to be more honored in the breach than in the observance." Thus, in effect, did the Hon. Srinivasa Sastri put the matter to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, the other day. Mr. Sastri, who is a member of the Indian Council of State, insisted that Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation movement, as well as other more aggressive plans, were slowly but steadily being replaced by more constructive efforts, whilst, everywhere, there was growing up a more contented feeling as the true inwardness of the great reform act came to be understood.

The chief objection of the extremist to the Government of India Act is, of course, that the final power of veto on any measures passed by the new legislatures and councils rests with the Viceroy. This is unquestionably true, but, as Mr. Sastri very justly pointed out, so far there has been no case when the Viceroy has exercised this right. Mr. Sastri further maintained that there is no more reason to suppose that he will exercise it than there is to suppose that the King will exercise his right of veto on any measure passed by the British Parliament. Moreover, even if saying this much is to overstate the case, the fact remains that the Government of India Act does not claim, in any sense of the term, to be a final settlement. On the contrary, both in the Montagu-Chelmsford report, upon which the act is founded, and in the act itself, the point is emphasized that it is a transitional measure. As the Duke of Connaught put it at the inauguration of the Permanent Chamber of Princes, last February, it is for India "the beginnings of swaraj" within the British Commonwealth. One of the most important paragraphs in the Montagu-Chelmsford report is that dealing with this aspect of the question. The great hope of avoiding difficulties in the working out of the scheme lies, the report declares, in constantly keeping in view the fact that the final goal of full self-government is attainable, "not by agitation, but by the operation of machinery inherent in the act itself."

It is this aspect of the matter which all that is best in India is gradually coming to recognize, and in the great work of hastening this realization the new Viceroy, Lord Reading, is already playing a remarkable part. Lord Reading is wasting no time. From the first he made it clear that he was determined to plunge right into the midst of things. Within a few weeks of his landing at Bombay, he had not only had a conference with Mr. Gandhi, obtaining from the Indian leader certain useful undertakings, but, more important still perhaps, he had visited Lahore and Amritsar. It was at Amritsar that he received at the hands of the Punjab chiefs an address of welcome, and it was there that he made one of those remarkable appeals for unity which have already done so much to heal the hurt of India. "Can we not now," declared Lord Reading, "do our utmost to banish suspicion, to cease imputing evil motives, to believe again in the sympathetic justice of the government, to concentrate in the united effort to reach by peaceful and constitutional means the end which is promised under your new reforms, and which is indeed already in course of fulfillment? Let us, you Indians in your hundreds of millions, and we British in our small numbers, join hands and determine to work together for the realization of this great aim and ideal."

This is just the kind of frank, honest statement which India needs so much at the present time. India has already had a bitter experience of the fruits of unrest, and the peasant and the artisan are at last beginning to awake to a realization of the fact that the extremist agitator is really "out for himself." They are, moreover, beginning to tire of the persistent way in which they must ever occupy the front line of attack, whilst the leaders of the agitation direct the campaign from a position of complete safety, well in the rear. In every way, indeed, under the leadership of Lord Reading, the real awakening of India and the move toward settlement seem to be assured.

Mr. Davis' Strike Remedy

IT IS easy to agree with the conclusion of the Secretary of Labor of the United States, Mr. James J. Davis, that the best time to stop industrial strikes is before they begin. A survey of the results of labor walkouts and labor lockouts, both in America and elsewhere, during a period as long or as short as it may be possible to consider, would be convincing to any fair-minded person that the losses accruing through strikes have much more than offset what has been gained through them. Industry long ago learned its lesson. Strikes and walkouts are always disastrous, and lockouts have come to be the last resort when supposedly all efforts toward conciliation have failed. But Mr. Davis, while perhaps he has nothing absolutely new to offer as an industrial remedy, has made it quite clear that the real difficulty in adjusting labor disputes has been due to a failure to begin soon enough in the effort to reach and to meet the real matter in dispute. Mr. Davis' reasonable theory is that no misunderstanding can arise between employers and employed which cannot be overcome satisfactorily, or in a measure satisfactorily, to all concerned. There are few instances recorded in which a specific unit of any established industry has been destroyed or rendered useless by a strike, or in which one has been closed permanently by a lockout. This is not saying that many prosperous industries have not been seriously crippled by such means. It is simply saying that, as a general rule, an almost universal rule, the battle, no matter how long continued, ends eventually, and ends usually in a compromise which is accepted by both sides only because it is better for all concerned than indefinite warfare.

Mr. Davis evidently believes that industrial wars, as well as all other wars, should be stopped before they are begun. As wars between and among nations have resulted constantly from misunderstandings, or from the lack of understanding of the real aims and purposes of neighbor nations, so, he concludes, industrial warfare results from misunderstanding, or the lack of understanding of the conditions surrounding the employer and the employed. It has been charged by some of those persons who assert a professed hatred for the forms of modern diplomacy, that the great wars between nations in recent times have been caused by a conniving diplomacy. Few believe this. Those who bring such an extravagant indictment are, it may be found, direct-actionists. Sometimes they plead guilty to the charge that they are, at heart, the foes of all forms of delegated government. The more common conviction, and what would seem to be the more reasonable one, is that it is through this carefully-directed diplomatic interchange that wars are avoided. Mr. Davis regards the accredited diplomatist of a government who is sent as the representative of his people to the capital of a friendly nation, as the "key" man. Such persons are "key" men, because they are in a position to understand both sides and to make fair and impartial judgments in the light of the knowledge their position permits them to gain. This diplomatic system, if it may be so called, Mr. Davis would employ, in a somewhat cruder form, in the major or basic industries in the United States. He would place in each of the great industries, which he estimates as about fifteen in number, a government "key" man, with such assistants as might be necessary, charged with the duty of studying the industry, both from the standpoint of the employers and from that of the employees. They would be, primarily, the agents of the government, but they would act impartially at all times in an effort to bring about immediate adjustments.

The theory of Mr. Davis is that satisfactory adjustments could be made long before hardship was suffered by either Capital or Labor. He sees the need now of just such sane and intelligent interchange as his plan would make possible. The effort in the United States, as elsewhere, is to accomplish the extremely difficult task of industrial readjustment. The importance of the undertaking is emphasized now because of unusual conditions. But the process of readjustment is never ended, and never will be ended. Under the operation of the wage system there can never be an established industrial peace. New problems arise from month to month and from year to year. Their settlement and adjustment, even on a temporary basis, are as necessary to the continued prosperity of those who work for wages as it is for those who share the profits of the industry with the operatives. Surely it would seem to be to the advantage of all, and the public as well, that these settlements be made quickly, fairly, and satisfactorily, without the employment of any unwieldy and destructive weapons.

The Season's Plays in London

IT WOULD be pleasant to set down against the London theater season of 1920-21 the name of a notable new playwright; but apart from the fact that the season has witnessed the production of Lord Dunsany's first long play, "If," the plain truth is that the playwright of the year in England has been Shakespeare. The worth of Lord Dunsany had, of course, long ago been proved by his many one-act plays. Granville Barker's adaptation of "The Romantic Age" from the Spanish of Martinez Sierra appears to have been one of the minor events of the season, along with the considerable popularity of E. Temple Thurston's dramatization of the legend of "The Wandering Jew." But adaptations are not original plays, and one has looked in vain toward the proved dramatists for notable new works.

That the London season has not been marked by any new native plays of importance is not altogether the fault of the dramatists. They have almost all been at work, or have suspended writing pending the production of plays already written. Nor is the comparative dullness of the season to be blamed upon the producing managers, according to these same managers. Theater rentals have reached such a ridiculously high figure, as a result of the speculative sub-leasings entered into during the war period of profiteering, that the producers, for the most part, dare today to undertake the production only of plays that promise the largest possible returns. Hence the presentation of such conventionalized money-coining entertainments as "Paddy, the Next Best Thing" and "Bulldog Drummond."

Not to the regular theaters, but to the opening of

the theater of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts went a fortunate group of persons to see the first act of a new Barrie play. Not to any of the West End theaters went playgoers eager for Shaw comedies, whether new or old, but to the new repertory theater, the Everyman, in Hampstead. There a veritable Shaw season has been on for several months, as a means of keeping the theater open when it was found that the plays of no other dramatist drew paying audiences.

No new plays by Mr. Pinero have been presented, although he is known to have at least two pieces in manuscript. Mr. Jones, after negotiating for the production of three completed plays, broke off all preliminary arrangements because the terms and casts offered were not to his liking. He then set out for the United States, where he is now engaged in film scenario work. Mr. Galsworthy has completed three new plays, two of which have been offered to moderate interest, "The Family Man" and "The First and the Last." Possibly the third will prove strong enough to rank with his great success of last season, "The Skin Game." "G. B. S." has had to be satisfied with the Shaw cycle at Hampstead, for no London manager has undertaken his "Heartbreak House." On a cooperative basis, the New York Theater Guild was able to present this comedy with returns satisfactory alike to the guild members and the author, but there was no manager concerned in that transaction, expecting to get as much as all the others combined, in order to pay an exorbitant theater rental. Lennox Robinson, probably, deserves classification among the established playwrights. His "White-Headed Boy" is one of the real events of the year in London.

With this brief record, the tale of the season is told so far as productions of any dramatic importance are concerned, apart from the fine revivals by Miss Viola Tree of "The Tempest," by James K. Hackett of "Macbeth," and Mr. Fagan's continued labors in the same field. The suburbs have seen the greatly successful revival of "The Beggar's Opera," in Hammersmith, and the annual classic season at the "Old Vic," on the Surrey side.

On the whole the record of the London season appears to signify that a reform in theater producing methods is overdue. Certainly a system that keeps the best playwrighting talent of a country inactive, or working for the theaters of other countries, is unsound artistically. Now that the bubble of fabulous profits in theaters has burst, perhaps these speculators will turn their attention to more legitimate fields of industry, and allow the theater to return to a basis of moderate commercial competition which permits the production of plays worth producing at some small, but practicable, margin of profit.

Editorial Notes

THE American visitors to London ought to make a pilgrimage to the Thames to see the island where the Constitution of Great Britain had its birth, because, according to the American Ambassador, it is the Magna Charta shining through the American Declaration of Independence, that has been the guiding star of the American nation. It is also an object lesson to those visitors who may be disappointed with the appearance of some buildings and objects that have a world-wide reputation, but are distinctly less imposing than their imagination painted them. They may see that Magna Charta Island is only a poor, ordinary looking bit of sedgy land, but it was equal to a very great occasion.

If Dr. THACKER of New Zealand should have his way, the pleasant-sounding "Australasia" would give place to the extraordinary hybrid "Austrozealandia." Speaking at a gathering held in the Dominion, under the auspices of the Victoria League and the Canterbury branch of the Navy League, Dr. Thacker, advocated the use of the new title whenever the Commonwealth and the Dominion were associated. His reason for seeking to introduce a kind of literary "jazz" into the English language was the old grievance that "Australasia" does not convey to the world that New Zealand is a most important part of the region covered by the title. As that young nation is five days' steam from the Commonwealth, and has led the world in sociological experiments, one may sympathize with the Thacker view, but not with the Thacker word. If change be necessary, why not adopt "Anzac," the word that represented the combined Australian and New Zealand forces which put Gallipoli into the world's histories?

SOME fragments of jasper, in the exhibition of Egyptian art at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, set the visitor dreaming. The yellow jasper, deliberately broken and marred, still shows the relics of the face of Akhenaton, he who was called the heretical Pharaoh. The storm of bigotry which smashed one stone could not altogether destroy the image of him through whose lips "were first deliberately spoken words of universal peace and of a beautiful trust in the goodness of an all-pervading and divine Providence." Akhenaton loved birds, insects, and flowers of the field, and on his throne his wife sat beside him as his equal. These were not the tastes and the ways of the Pharaohs, and in consequence were regarded as an outrage on the dignity and conservatism of a proud race. And so the jasper portrait lay broken amid the litter of centuries, only to be recovered and treasured as that of one of the most radiant and interesting characters in ancient history.

WHY Rotary? That has been the question since the great army of delegates from the United States, China, Japan, India, and South America has invaded Great Britain. Of course, Rotary comes from Chicago, and its object is to bring good fellowship into business life and to work for the improvement of the world; in fact, to revive the chivalry and courtesy of the Knights of the Round Table. Already forty Rotary Clubs in England are playing the game. It is the title Rotary and Rotarian that gives it the delightful flavor of an ancient trade mystery. To the usual question, "Why Rotary?" some matter-of-fact person replied, "Because they go round in rotation to different places; the word is derived from rota, a wheel, which goes round." Well, perhaps so, but then there are wheels within wheels.